PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,800—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1903.

PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.	
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th	Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th	March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th	"
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st	"
* MASSILIA	5611	G W Cockman	28th	"
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th	April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th	"
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th	"
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th	"
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd	May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th	"
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gor don	16th	"

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and **CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS** procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and **MISSIONARIES** booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Belleo	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mocozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	P. Colledani	6,500	28th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rossevich	4,409	18th April 1903
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	......	4295	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 8, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 20th February, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	3,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
ONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on FRIDAY, the 27th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on 26th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 2nd March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 1st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th February, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

CURZON & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS

LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN, MANILLA,
HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND
AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS REQUISITES.
ALSO SOME INTERESTING CURIOS.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)

SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS

SPECIALITIES.

FRESH OYSTERS

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AMERICAN DRINKS.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS.

TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE

SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.

BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS, LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

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IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF OF EXCELLENCE AND THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS AND ENJOY A LARGER SALE THAN ANY OTHER BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkrout.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria.
" a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil. }

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

THE ARISTOCRAT AMONG PIANOFORTES IS THE

ERARD PIANO.

WITHOUT RIVAL. In quality of tone, clearness and distinctness, the new Overstrung Models are particularly remarkable, for to all the other qualities they add a fine, mellow, full and sustained sonority.

Nothing has up to the present been invented to equal the perfect tone and mechanism of the ERARD PIANO. It is the only Piano that satisfies every requirement of the Pianist in its responsive touch, and charms every ear by the beauty and gloriousness of its tone.

To play on an ERARD PIANO is no task. Many Pianists owe their successes to the ERARD PIANOS. It is the ideal Piano for the Soloist and Accompanist.

GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

The following is the form of guarantee given with each ERARD PIANO :—

Bombay, ——, 190 .

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that ERARD PIANO No.——, is hereby warranted for the term of FIVE YEARS' from this date, and should the instrument prove defective in material or workmanship within that period, we hereby agree to put in good repair, or replace it with a new Piano if irreparable. We do not guarantee this Piano against troubles arising from undue exposure to extreme heat or dampness or against the ordinary wear and tear of the instrument during the period of this guarantee.

For MARCKS & Co., Ld.

General Manager.

The ERARD PIANOS are capable of standing the greatest possible heat in India, say 130 degrees in the shade. If the owner takes the precaution to place around the instrument in the room in which it stands a collection of well-watered plants in pots and occasionally places a damp sheet over the cover of the instrument when not in use, the instrument will take in all the moisture necessary for its preservation.

Many Stations in the Bombay Presidency during the monsoon, are excessively damp. Ratnagiri, Lanauli, Khandalla and even Bombay are examples. A coal fire made up in an ordinary country *Sigiri* or *Angiti* and placed in the room, where the Piano stands, on extremely wet days, the fire will absorb all unnecessary moisture which would be more than good for the Piano.

A PIANO treated in this manner will receive less harm in 5 years of such treatment than it would during one year of its neglect, that is when a Piano is left to take care of itself in any climate without attention to its general health. A Piano is as susceptible to draughts and chills as a human being.

SOLE AGENTS FOR S. & P. ERARD, LONDON,

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS ON HIRE SYSTEM OR CASH. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

FRY'S CELEBRATED CHOCOLATES,

In ½lb. and 1lb. Tins

Comprising the following Assortment :—

CREAMS, ALMONDS, DAINTIES, MIXED BONBONS, PISTACHE CREAMS, VARIETIES, ALMOND PASTE, ETC.

Also a large assortment of PEEK FREAN & Co's. WAFERS and BISCUITS in special tins.

Also a Choice Selection of CONFECTIONERY and JAMS in Glass Bottles and Jars from CHAS. SOUTHWELL & Co., and a fresh consignment of CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT and PARISIAN DRAGEES of the finest quality.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 20 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during the life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

LAST | 3 | NIGHTS.
LAST | 3 | NIGHTS.
LAST | 3 | NIGHTS.
LAST | 3 | NIGHTS.
LAST | 3 | NIGHTS.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON TO-MORROW,

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27TH.

Complimentary Benefit tendered to

BESSIE AND JAMES. {THE VALDARES} BESSIE AND JAMES.
{THE VALDARES}

AMATEUR CYCLE CONTEST, LIMITED TO 6 ENTRIES.

(FORMER WINNER BARRED.)

A Handsome Trophy for the Winner presented by JAMES VALDARE.

BICYCLE COUPON WEEK !!
BICYCLE COUPON WEEK !!

2 HANDSOME BICYCLES 2

WILL BE GIVEN AWAY

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28TH,

Coupons given Nightly to all holders of Tickets of Rs. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 28TH, 1903.

LAST { SOUVENIR MATINEE.
LAST { SOUVENIR MATINEE.

A HANDSOME GOLD AND SILVER WATCH

Will be given away amongst the CHILDREN visiting the Circus on both occasions,

EVERY CHILD WILL RECEIVE A NUMBER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1. As. 8 for Natives only.

Box Plan at the CIRCUS on the Maidan.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY AND TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

THE JOINT ANNUAL MEETING of the above Societies will be held TO-DAY in the Y. W. C. A. HALL, WELLINGTON LINES, at 5-30 P.M.

The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY will preside.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1903.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS travelling from Poona to Wathar, during the Mahableshwar Season will, until further notice, be conveyed in Extra Composite Carriages by the Mail Train leaving Poona daily at 19-15 and arriving at Wathar at 23-49, up to the limit of the sleeping accommodation that can be provided in them. ACCOMMODATION will be reserved in the Extra Composite Carriages, in the order registered. When these carriages are filled, room will be provided in the Ordinary Train carriages, as far as possible.

2. PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail Train from Poona, are requested to secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, which can be done if the Station Master at Poona is advised of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

3. EXTRA CARRIAGES for First and Second Class Local Passengers to Wathar will also be attached, when required, to the Down Mixed Train leaving Poona at 22-50, and arriving Wathar at 7-10 daily.

4. The extra carriages conveying Passengers for Wathar by the Down Mail Train will be detached there, and First and Second Class Passengers will be permitted to occupy carriages detached at that Station, until daylight, free of charge.

5. A DINING CARRIAGE will usually be run on the Down Mail Train from Poona to Wathar between the 1st of March and the 15th of June, 1903, and Dinner will be provided at a charge of Rs. 2-8 for each person. Liquors, Aerated Waters, &c., will also be supplied at a fixed Tariff. The Dining Carriage will be attached to the Up Mixed Train leaving Wathar at 5-15 daily for Poona, Breakfast being provided in it on the journey.

6. FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS before leaving Mahableshwar are requested to give the Station Master, Wathar, at least 24 hours' notice of the Train by which they propose travelling on their return journey, so that accommodation may be arranged for on the Train.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 20th February, 1903.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £10,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £26,250,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINNES can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
„ 6 Months	4½
„ 12 Months	5
„ 2 Years	5½

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The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE SECOND AFTERNOON CONCERT

by the RUSSIAN PIANIST,

FELIX STERNBERG,

Will take place at

THE MASONIC HALL,

ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1903.

AT 5-30 P. M.

Kindly Assisted by Mrs. E. BOLLAM.

PROGRAMME.

1. Sonata ......E Flat Major, Op. 31 No. 3 ......L. Beethoven.
   a. Allegro Con Brio.
   b. Allegretto Scherzando.
   c. Menuetto.
   d. Prestissimo.
   Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.
2. Song ......O Del Mio Dolce Ador......W. Gluck.
   Mrs. E. BOLLAM.
3. a. Prelude ......A Flat Major (Manuscript) ......Chopin, Nikuli.
   b. Die Forelle (do.)......Schubert, Sternberg.
   Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.
4. Song ......You ask me why I love......Kellie.
   Mrs. E. BOLLAM.
5. Valse Caprice...Thousand and one Nights...Strauss-Tausig
   Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3, Unreserved Rs. 2.

Concert Grand Piano by "BLUTHNER," kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.

Plan at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Pianoforte Depot.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 28th February, at 9-30 P. M.

C. BOILEAU,
Honorary Secretary.

27th January, 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

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STABLE KITS, CARRIAGE LAMPS and RUBBER TYRES.

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SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

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ESPLANADE PHARMACY,
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RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price ...	8	
Military Dialogues by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis ...	1	
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4) ...	0	12

PAPER COVERS.

	Rs.	a.
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0	
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift ...	0	
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad ...	0	
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron...	0	
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	
The Island of Dr. Morean, by H. G. Wells ...	0	
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	

Apply to "E.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

7, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ......Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES :—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ......As. 8 per line
Second do ...... „ 4½
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum ......Rs. 12
Half-yearly ...... „ 6
Quarterly ...... „ 3

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya,	Yokohama.
Thaiping.	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Cebu. (Philippines).	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE, 59 Bridge St, Glasgow.

PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following, on remitting £ 1-5-0 to above address:

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 „ „ Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
1 Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
1 „ "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who, on going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.

DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES

1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Cycles for Cash or by instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.
Superior to any imported in India,
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS
With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.
GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS,
VERY POWERFUL,
to be SOLD on account of Indentors.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY
During the Race Season.
Apply,
MESSRS. GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.
67, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay

THE FIRST & THE LAST TIME

WE WILL GIVE
Rs. 7,000

Inclusive of a Pair of Handsome GOLD BRACELETS set with Diamonds and Emeralds, valued at

Rs. 2,000
FIRST PRIZE.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost, up to the 28th March, 1903,
To the Purchasers
— OF A —
STERLING CHAIN,
Re. 1-8
— OR A —
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS,
Re. 1-8
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MAKE TIMEPIECE,
Rs. 3-8
(WITH 5 YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
— OR A —
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
Rs. 7-8
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

We highly recommend these well-finished articles, good for rough use and well worth the money.

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 4TH APRIL, 1903.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public who are invited to witness the *bona fide* Drawing.

PRIZES.

				Rs.
1 Prize (Pair of Gold Bracelets set with Diamond)				2,000
4 Prizes (Pair each of Gold well-finished Bracelets)		Rs. 150 each...		600
1 Prize Cash				500
2 Prizes	„	150	„	300
3 Do.	„	75	„	225
2 Do.	„	50	„	100
25 Do.	„	25	„	625
10 Do.	„	20	„	200
50 Do.	„	15	„	750
50 Do.	„	10	„	500
50 Do.	„	5	„	250
100 Do.	„	4	„	400
100 Do.	„	3	„	300
125 Do.	„	2	„	250
523 Prizes			Total ...	7,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

ARE YOU A CONNOISSEUR IN TEA
A DAILY TREAT!!
BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS.
THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AWARDED IN POONA EXHIBITION.

Tea in Perfection from the Tea Plant to the Tea Cup in its Native Purity.	Exquisite Flavour. Delicate Aroma. Youngest Growth.	Choicest of Tea at the lowest possible cost and saving all middlemen's profits.

Important to Mofussil: Free Delivery on their Station.

Prices from Re. 1-12 to As. 11 Per Packet.

J. E. MODY,
TEA AND COFFEE MART,
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
ECONOMIC PHARMACY.
HEAD OFFICE.—11, Bonfield's Lane.
BRANCH.—157, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.

FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phial, of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.

PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, *i. e.*, Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).

FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As. 8. A very useful book for family use

M. O. Fee and Postage extra.

ALLOPATHIC STORE.—203, Cornwallis St.
BRANCH.—10, Bonfield's Lane.
M. B. HATTACHARYYA & CO.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.
MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.
(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

THE END OF
ECZEMA
IN SIGHT.

IF you wish to get rid of ECZEMA or any form of SKIN TROUBLE as easily as you can be cured of an ordinary cold, all you have to do is to obtain a bottle of "ANTEXEMA." This remedy, when sparingly applied, gives immediate relief from itching and burning, and if persevered with, will effectually cure any form of inflammatory skin trouble.

It is sold in bottles, price, Re 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents:

MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£92 7/16	— + 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 3/4	— Unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	—
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 1/8	— + 1/8
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 1/4	= + 1/8
2 months hence	22 3/16	= + 1/8
Spot in New York	48 1/4	= + 1/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·17	= + 1/2
Berlin	20·51 1/4	= + 1/4
New York Demand	4·87 5/8	= — 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= Unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= „
6 „	3 3/8 pr ct	= „
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= „
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= „
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	3 5/8 pr ct	= „
7 day market loans	3 5/8 pr ct	= „

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000

Yellow Metal, 6 1-8d.

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 8 1-4d.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,470,000.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 36 1-4. Feb.-Mar. Sellers Tone dull.

Rapeseed Brown, 32 1-2. Ap.-May. Sellers. Tone dull.

Linseed Bold 42 7-8. Ap.-May. Business done. Tone easier.

Coffee in New York 5 1-2.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester strong. Total sales 10,000. Spot 5·36 minus 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 86,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·18	5·18	5·19	5·20
—3	—3	—4	—4

June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·21	5·20	5·19	4·80	4·59
—4	—4	—3	—4	—2

In New York—

2 days Receipts at the Port	55,000 bales.
Do do last year	58,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	11,000 „
Do do Continent	53,000 „
Mid-Uplands	10·05
Futures, month of March	9·81 —5
Do do July	9·61 —6

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 24th February 1903:—

Cotton	20,258 bales.
Wheat	10,440 cwts.
Linseed	6,295 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	396 „
Gingellyseed	20,525 „
Poppyseed	46 „
Groundnuts	1,565 „
Castorseed	7,736 „
Rice	6,818 „
Myrabollams	4,436 „
Cottonseed	9,793 „

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed: quiet.
Surats:—quiet
The Manchester Market has been strong.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	66 1-8
Bar Silver	22 1-4

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 25.

Wednesday.—The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly over the greater part of northern India and an ill defined low pressure area has apparently entered the south-west Punjab. Light snow and rain have fallen in Kashmir, but there has been no precipitation elsewhere. Cloudy and feebly unsettled weather prevails in Persia, Baluchistan and north-west India and the temperature of the past 24 hours was very largely above the normal in Baluchistan, Central Punjab and north Rajputana. The minimum temperature last night ranged from 10 to 15 degrees higher than usual at Lahore, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Ludhiana, Montgomery, Chaman and Bikaner. The mean temperature was in moderate to large defect in upper Central Burma, north-east India and east of the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 25TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased almost everywhere, the fall being brisk to rapid in the north. Readings are nearly uniform.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Sirsa, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot and Bhavnagar and the minimum from 6° to 14° at Lahore, Ahmednagar and Negapatam. The maximum varied from 80° at Lahore and Dwarka to 96° at Bellary and Cuddapah, and the minimum from 51° at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Jubbulpore to 79° at Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Berar and at Lahore, Agra, Jacobabad, Jaipur, Nagpur, Malegaon, Magalore, Calicut and Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Bombay, Akola, Jubbulpore and Rajkot.

Rain.—None recorded anywhere.

Weather continues fine everywhere except in the north.

Yesterday's Simla report says:—"Skies are still cloudy, Baluchistan and North-West India, where weather is slightly unsettled, but disturbance from Persia has not yet given any precipitation Indian area except Kashmir where light snow is falling."

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th Febuary, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ......inches	29·947
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	77·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·1
Dew Point	66·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·701
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	84·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·5
General Directions of wind.*	NNW, ENE, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	236

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—FEBUAUY 24.

10 p.m.	75·4

WEDNESDAY—FEBRUARY 25.

6 a.m.	72·4
10 a.m.	79·4
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	83·4

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted durin 1902-03	16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 14th February 1903—	
By Council Bills	14,667,938
By Gold	500,273
Balance to be remitted from 15th Feb. 1903 to 31st March 1903	1,331,789

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

TIGHE—February 17, at Loosley House, Princes Risborough, England, the wife of Major M A Tighe, Political Agent in Malwa, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CAVELL—February 17, at Deesa, of enteric fever, Constance Mary, daughter of the late Rev H Theodore Cavell.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAILIE—February 2, at Deopani, Assam, the wife of S M Bailie, of a daughter.

HOLMES—February 19, at 35, Strand Road, Howrah, the wife of H Burvill-Holmes, District Traffic Supdt, Eastern Bengal State Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

INNES—HASLEWOOD—February 18, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev G E Oldham, Herbert d'Auvegne Innes, U P Police, son of the late General J C Innes, Bengal Army, to Mary, daughter of the late Rev Boulby Haslewood, Vicar of Oswaldtwistle, Lancs, and Mrs Haslewood of Startforth Hall, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

CLAUDIUS—February 13, at Bangalore, after a long illness Mary Ann, the dearly beloved wife of Mr T E M Claudius Survey of India (Retired), aged 46 years.

RICKETTS—February 16, at Doolha, Basti District, United Provinces, Archibald T Ricketts, Manager, Pachete Estate Purulia, Bengal.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m., Sun sets, 6h. 4m.. High water 11-3m., 11-45a., Low water, 5-6m., 4-52a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Joint meeting of Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society and Tract and Book Society, Y. W. C. A., Wellington Lines, the Lord Bishop of Bombay presiding, 5-30 p.m.

Harmston's Circus.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 2 p. m. on Saturday, the 28th inst. Letters, &c., for Aden and Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Maria Valerie, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. on Saturday, the 28th instant.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The seventeenth annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day, at 5-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—1. To receive the annual Report of the Council and the audited accounts of the Society for the year ending 31st December, 1902; 2. To elect the office-bearers for the ensuing year; 3. To elect two Auditors. Paper to be read:—"Statistics of Suicides in Bombay during the year 1902," by Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Byramjee Patel. Members and friends are invited to attend.

THE ARSON CASE AT SURAT.

CHARGE AGAINST A PARSEE.

THE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

A Surat Correspondent writes:—A very important Arson case in which a Parsee named Cooverjee Dharjibhai, residing at Bhatha in the Chorasi Taluka of the Surat District, was charged with having committed mischief by setting fire to agricultural produce of the value of Rs. 137, belonging to Dadabhoy Cawasjee, residing at the same place, and also with house-breaking by night, has been disposed of by Rao Bahadur Shikre, First Class Magistrate, after a very lengthy and protracted trial. Mr. Kalianji Desai, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Mansukhram and the Court Prosecutor, appeared for the crown, while Mr. Jamshed Mareckjee Antia defended the accused.

The story as put forward by the complainant was that heaps of juwar and bajri fodder were stacked in his field, Survey No. 415, situated at Bhatha, which was surrounded by a thorn hedge with a zapa (a gate) leading into it, that the accused Cooverjee at about 12 o'clock in the night on the 5th January last, entered the field by cutting the rope hinges of the zapa and set fire to the heaps of produce. The reason assigned by the complainant for this mischief was that the accused was in his service last year, that he had dismissed him some eight months before for his bad conduct, and that on leaving he had vowed to be revenged for dismisal by setting fire to his field.

Nine witnesses were examined for the Crown. Complainant's own brother Framjee and his servant Dayla deposed to the effect that they were both sleeping in the field when they were roused by the glare of fire and ran towards the burning heap and saw the accused setting fire to it. They caught hold of the man but he struggled and ran away and could not be pursued. Two other witnesses, Kesva and Lalia, also deposed that they saw the accused loitering near the place at about the same time.

Mr. Antia, on behalf of the accused, argued that a field with a thorn hedge round about it could never, under any circumstances, come within the meaning of a house as defined by the Penal Code, that neither the existence of such thorn hedge nor of a small hut in it could convert an ordinary field into a building used as a human dwelling or a building used as a place for the custody of property as defined by Section 457, and that the police were entirely in the wrong in applying a non-bailable Section to a purely bailable case, with the result that his unfortunate client had to remain in the lock-up unnecessarily for four days. He commented on discrepencies between the depositions of different witnesses, argued that the story put forward by the complainant was improbable, and requested the Magistrate to inspect the alleged offence.

The Magistrate, Rao Bahadur Shikhre, after personally seeing the place, and after recalling the Police Chief Constable, and having taken some further evidence, delivered a long judgment stating that in this case the police had not made proper inquiries as they ought to have done; that they were wrong in applying Section 457 of the Penal Code to such a case; that the interpretation put forward by the Fozdar on Section 457 was quite unusual and unheard of; that the complainant's witnesses appeared all to be tutored, and especially his servant Dayla whose conduct while under examination clearly revealed the fact that he was so tutored. The Magistrate refused to believe the story of the enmity, and said that the complainant's field for the last four years was every year set fire to, and that in order to deter the real culprit whom he could not apprehend he appeared to have got up this case against the present accused. The personal view of the place by the court, he said, made it impossible for it to believe that the accused could be seen at a place where one of the witnesses said he saw the accused running. Besides the complainant's story that he went to inform the Police Fozdar and the Patel the very next day after the fire was falsified by the evidence of the Fozdar and the Police Patel. He dealt at great length with the various discrepancies in the evidence. He held that the story put forward by the complainant was worthless and unreliable, and he saw no reason to frame the charge, and so discharged the accused under Section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hour ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern; Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	10	15
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	43	36	54
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	54	43	67
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	22	20	27
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	50	42	70
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	11	5	11
G Mahim and Worli	7	6	11
Water Division	0	0	2
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	6
Hospitals	0	12	27
Total	195	174	284
Total plague deaths to date	244,866	106,663	
Same date last year	186	100	284

J. J. HOSPITAL NURSING ENDOWMENT FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I enclose a list of those ladies and gentlemen who have so generously contributed to the Nursing Endowment Fund for the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 12,000 annually will be required to provide efficient nursing for the remaining wards. May I express the hope that those who have not subscribed may see their way to contributing a monthly subscription towards the nursing, and will kindly inform me of their intentions?—Yours, etc.

W. H. CROWE.

	Rs.
Morarji Gokuldas and Co	2000
Sir Dinshaw M Petit, Bt	3000
Mrs Avabai Franji Petit	5000
Mr and Mrs Bomanji Dinshaw Petit	2000
Lhanbaiji D Parakh (in memory of my mother Dowager Lady Rattanbai Jamsetji Jeejibhoy)	1000
Mrs Crowe	1000
Mr N M Wadia C I E	3000
Rustom S (Powvala in memory of my late mother Soonabai)	1000
Bai Motleby Wadia	3000
Messrs Merwanji and Hormasji Cama	1000
Princess Heerjiba of Palitana	1000
A Hindu Gentleman	2000
Mr Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy	1000
R B Vusonji Trecumji Moolji J P	1100
Bai Rattanbai Vusonji T Moolji	500
Mr Sulemen Haji Casum	1000
Honourable Mr Justice Batty	1000
Mr Vijbhucandas Atmaram	1000
Messrs Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers	1000
Mr Adamji Peerbhoy	1000
Mr Gordhandas Gokuldas Tejpal	1000
Messrs Framji Sons and Co	1000
H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur	1000
Honourable Mr Justice N G Chandavarkar	1000
Honourable Mr Justice Badrudin Tyabjee	500
D G S	1000
H H The Gaekwad of Baroda	1000
Mr Punarmall Gooiji Singhana	2500
Mr N V Mandlik	600
Mr Madhavdas Gokuldas Pasta	500
Mr Mirza Mohamed A H Shirazee	1000
By The Administrator of the State of Sangli	1000
H H The Pant Sachiv of Bhor	500
Mr Hormasji Shapurji Chothia	750
The Chief of Akalkot	500
Mr Currimbhoy Ibrahim	500
Messrs Visram Ebrahim and Co	500
Mr Harkissondas Narotamdas	500
Mr Hormusji N. Vakil	500
Bhagwandas Narrotandas (in memory of my mother Bai Pootlebai)	500
Mr Narayan Dwarkadas	750
H H The Maharana of Rajpipla	500
Mr Soratji Dadabhoy Dubash	500
Motino Dharamno Kanto by Mr Hirachand Nemchand Javeri	500
Mr R K through Kallandas Keshavdas	500
Messrs Damodhar Lakshmidas and Dwarkadas Dharamsey	500
Messrs Manmohandas Ramji and Co	500
H H The Aga Khan	1500
Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy	500
Mrs N N Wadia	1000
Mr C N Wadia	500
Mr N N Wadia	500
Mr R N Wadia and friend	538
Mr Gordhandas M Khatav	500
Mr Vasanji Khimji	251
Mr Nowroji J Gamadia	520
Mr Currumsey Damji	250
H H Rajah of Cochin	100
Mr J N Tata	1500
Mr D J Tata and Mr R J Tata	500
H H Aga Akbar Shah	200
Nawab Sayed Dilier Jang	200
By Sandhurst Memorial Fund	1500
H H Nawab of Junagadh	1000
Mr Anandji Nanji Morarji	500
Nawab Nasrulla Khan	500
In memory of the late Mr Cursetji Jehangir Tarachand, by his daughters Ratanbai, Dhanbai, Jelabai, Cooverbai and Peerojbai	10000
Mr H H Wadia	300
Mrs H O Wadia	200
Khan Bahadur C Rustomji Thanewalla	200
Mr Hormasji E Allbless	250
H H the Maharaja of Mysore	2000
Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar	250
Honourable Basil Scott	250
Mr J D Inverarity	300
Mr Balaji Pandurang	301
Mr Gulabchand Damania	250
Through Mr Nawroji Puddumjee, Poona	335
Mr Jacob Sassoon	5000
Mr Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	1000
Mr Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy	1000
Mr Sassoon J David	1000
Mr H P Rustomji	100
Mr Rahimtulla Khairaj	300
Mr Silas E Sassoon	100
Merwanji Dalal and Sons	300
Mr S M Moses	500
Mr G Lowndes	250
Messrs Kanga and Patel	50
L N B	100
Mrs Sassoon	500
Mr H L Batliwalla	100
Dr F E Dawar	100
Mr Bezonji N Kapadia	100
Mr S N Nathan	100
Mr Rustomji Merwanji Patel	100
Mr E B Raikes	100
Messrs Cursetji Mancherji's Sons	200
R S Janardhan D Dighe	100
Honourable Ibrahim Rahimtulla	100
Mr D D Dawar	200
Honourable E M Fulton	100
Mr Shapurji Burjorji Barucha	100
Messrs Ralli Brothers	1000
Trustees of Nasarwanjee Jehangirjee Wadia Charity Fund	1000
Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co	500
Mr Jalbhai Ardeshir Sett	250
Mr Jehangir Guzdar	200
H H the Thakur of Bhavnagar	2500
Hon'ble Sir James Monteath K C S I	100
Mr D F Mulla	100
Mr R F Mulla	100
Mr Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy's Sons	100
Mr K B Daudbhai Musabhai	100
The Ladies Branch National Indian Association	1000
H H the Thakur of Limri	100
Mr Hormasji Sorabji	50
Mr Dhanjibhoy Bomonji Mistri	500
British India S N Company	2000
H H the Chief of Miraj	200
Mr Edalji Dinshaw	200
Serdar Vinayak D Biwalkar	500
Mr N C Macleod	100
Hon'ble P M Mehta C I E	500

THE THOMAS BAPTISTA A. V. SCHOOL, PAPDI.

THE Thomas Baptista A. V. School at Papdi, Bassein, which is under the direction of the Bombay East Indian Association, was artistically decorated with flags and palm leaves on Monday when the Hon. Mr. Lely, Commissioner of the Northern Division, visited the school, accompanied by the Rao Saheb Mamaltdar and his other subordinates. Mr. Lely was received by the Rev. H. Baptista and Mr. Gupte, the Head Master, at the entrance. The students having performed drill in the open compound Mr. Lely was conducted to the main hall where he took his seat. The girls sang two charming English songs, which were followed by lively English songs by the boys. The Commissioner was then garlanded amidst loud cheers by two girls of the school. An address from the Bombay East Indian Association was then presented to him. It pointed out the advisability and the necessity of amalgamating the Bassein Municipal school with this school, and it also asked the Government or the Municipality to provide a mistress for the school to give instruction in English, sewing, embroidery, and needle-work. The Commissioner remarked that it was quite unnecessary to have two schools in such an area, and asked the Rao Saheb to assist the Association in this respect. He also spoke in appreciative terms of the Rev. H. Baptista and the Head Master. He was then shown over the whole of the building, and took his departure amidst loud cheers, the ringing of the bell, and the blowing of the trumpet.

On Saturday morning Mrs. Lely paid a visit to the Thomas Baptista A. V. School at Papdi. Her visit to the school was for the purpose of seeing the girls whom she examined in English reading, sewing, and needle-work. She expressed her satisfaction with the progress of the girls.

BOMBAY RACES.

TENTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY.

HANDICAP.

The Kempton Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Firecracker 7 10, Gnullo 9 3, Kingston 8 7, New Oswestry 8 6, La Regina 7 4, The Earl 6 10, Bushy Park 6 4, and Response 6 0.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6 lbs.

The Bandora Plate—Distance 9 furlongs.

Gallant 9 10, Changiz 8 13, Arabistan 8 9, Alexis 7 3 Admirer 6 9, Wild Fox 6 8, and Musketeer 6 0.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7 lbs.

The Colaba Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.

Gallant 9 10, Oriental 9 0, Arabistan 8 13, Hakum 8 4, Shaiboob 8 3, Scorn 8 1, Governor 7 13, Special 7 10, Chancellor 7 9, Young Taisseer 7 8, Sar Jamal 7 0, Daldul 6 13, Grey leg 6 12, Reputation 6 8, Settler 6 2, and Sweetlips 6 0.

Top weight not accepting weight to be raised 8 lbs.

NEW RACES.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 25th February.

The Amateur Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Percy Fischer's b a h Sincere 13 3 1-2
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Daldul 13 2 1-2
Messrs O G Owen and A Foulke's b a h Erhan 13 1 1-4
Major England's b a h Prince Diamond 13 3 3-4
Major Murray's ch a h Hamilton 13 3 3-4
Captain Winter's b a h Bridoon 13 3
Mr Maydwell's g a h Titus II 13 3 3-4
Mr R A Willis' b a h Jena 13 1-2

The Selling Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Jackson's b a h Good Hope 13 3 Rs. 700
Mr E Gladwyn's g a h Hypocrite 13 1 1-2 Rs. 600
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4 Rs. 1,200
Mr Sassoon Ezekiel's g a h Kyam 13 2 1-2 Rs. 1,000
Mr A A Saif's b a h Settler 13 1 1-2 Rs. 800
Mr E Rasheed's ch a h Turkistan 13 3 Rs. 700

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 25th February.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Wharfedale 1,832 tons, Captain J G Gray, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Cochin, 21st February, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Colenso, 2,532 tons, Captain F W Shickell, will sail to-day, for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Lacey and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chindwara, 1,501 tons, Captain J MacLean, will sail to day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 21 natives, and 290 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr G C Quayle		Royal Navy
H M S Assaye	Lt Comdr Lambert		Torpedo Catcher
Richard Grech	178		I Government
Ceylon	Capt A Channer		R N Ceylon Govt
H M S Magdala			L S Steamer
H M S Abyssinia			Turret Ship
Tenasserim			Turret-ship
Torpedo Boat No. 100			Receiving Hulk
Do No 102			
Do No 103			

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Renown	Farquhar	England 28-2	Royal Navy
R I M S Canning	Comdr G S Hewett		R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell		Indian Marine
R I M Clive	Piffard		R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 25.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Zaire		B da Costa			Port, Gunboat
Syria		Haughton			Transport
Massilia	2744	Cockman			P & O Co
Parramatta	2854	Fox			P & O Co
Carthage	2993	Jephson			P & O Co
Romford	1930	Gow			W & A G & Co
Rance	3614	Corran			T M & Co
Rajput	2615	Bullock			T M & Co
Pallaarat	2861	Summers			P & O Co
Pachumba	544	Watson			M M & Co
Scindia	2050	Morton			M M & Co
Secundra	1674	Dewing			M M & Co
Oolobaria	3480	Kendall			M M & Co
Ripley	2508	Leith			M M & Co
Indra	3923	Wilkes			W & A G & Co
Chilka	1477	Dagge			K N & Co
Okara	3439	Sharpe			M M & Co
Henzada	1345	Abbott			M M & Co
Ula	3426	Stone			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	C Mackenzie	1921	Green	London	4-3	F M & Co
B	Wharfdale	1 32	Gray	Hamburg	28-2	M M & Co
C	Inveric	3113	Kennedy.	Dunkirk	5-3	T M & Co
D	Rydal Hall	2119	Curtis	Karachi	27-2	K N & Co
F	Kt Errant	4747	Kendall	Antwerp	5-3	K N & Co
H	Wennington	1913	Diver	Dunkirk	1-3	C M & Sons
K	Vienna	2653	White	Havre	6-3	W & A G & Co
N	Kurrachee	2317	Liddle	Liverpool	5-3	W & A G & Co
O	Euphrates	4550	Smith	Hamburg	6-3	W & A G & Co
P	Colenso	2523	Sheckell	Hull	26-2	F M & Co
Q	Afghanistan	1750	Hudson	Dunkirk	3-3	E L & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Bahaduri	829	Fukeera	Mangalore	27-2	Shepd & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Wharfedale s.	Gray	Cochin, Feb 21
	Surada (Transport).	Nielson	Aden, Feb 18

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Chusan s.	Daniel	Shanghai, &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Chindwara, MacLean, for Persian Gulf.
„ Colenso, Shockell, for Hull via Karachi

THE steamer Dagfred, entered for loading yesterday for Bangkok, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Manora left morning of 21st.

SUEZ, FEBRUARY 24.

The Clan line steamer Clan Alpine left for Colombo Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

ADEN, FEB. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Bharata sailed.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's s. s. D. Baldino from Genoa, left Suez for Bombay to-day 25th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Kagoshima Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on 24th instant. Bombay Maru arrived at Hongkong on 23rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kurrachee s—403 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 11 bales wool Forbes Forbes and Co; 3 bales wool S Kiinstram and Co.

Kalibia s—1,593 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwt jowari A Blascheck and Co; 2,495 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Mackenzie s—48 cwt aloes Abdulla Hajee Mowjee and Co; 235 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clan Monroe s—502 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 225 cwt cottonseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Vienna s—110 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 800 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 60 cwt turmeric K B Sajun.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inveric s—4,000 cwt rapeseed Nansee Khairaz and Co; 600 cwt buffalo horns R M Kooka.

Wennington Hall s—3,013 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Errant s—1 bale cotton Ralli Brothers; 120 bales cotton Gaade and Co; 3,102 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwt linseed and 100 cwt maize Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Euphrates s—120 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 1,365 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

Wharfedale s—495 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 2,405 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 300 cwt myrabollams Hugo Schewer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—605 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperatrix s—900 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR FIUME.

Imperatrix s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—157 cwt sharkfins R Dawjee and Co; 68 cwt byssbole and 30 cwt olibanum A H Mawjee and Co.

Maria Valerie s—75 bales twist Doshi Brothers and Co; 500 cwt onions Hajee Oosman Aba.

Hiroshima Maru s—1,000 cwt onions, Hajee Oosman Aba.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Maria Valerie s—335 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th February.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L gun drill at both Head-Quarters, at 8-45 p.m., to-day (Thursday).

2. The Corps will parade to march into Camp on Saturday the 28th instant as follows:—

No. 1 Company at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-45 p.m. and proceed by train from Church Gate to Grant Road Station.

No. 2 Company at Grant Road Station at 7 p.m. on arrival of No. 1 Company the Corps will march to Mahalaxmi Fort.

Dress—Drill order with arms, putties to be worn. Field Service Caps to be carried in the hand.

3. There will be Divine Service at Mahaluxmi on Sunday next as follows:—

Wesleyans Non-conformists at 10-15 a.m.
Church of England, at 11 a.m.
Dress—Full Dress, side arms only. Putties not to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, A. B.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th February.

1. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday the 28th instant, at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki. Putties, leather chin straps and helmet buttons to be worn.

Trains leave Church Gate Station at 3-5 and 5-6 p.m. (Bombay Time) and return from Santa Cruz at 7-35 and 10-25 p.m. (Bombay Time). Dinner will be provided at the Camp about 7-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) for Members of A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. Companies who attend the parade. Cadet Companies will travel to Santa Cruz by the 3-5p.m. train and return by the 7-35 p.m. train. Members of the adult Companies who intend to remain to dinner on Saturday are particularly requested to notify such intention to Head-Quarters, before Friday next the 27th inst.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No. 5520 Vol Bugler V Emile; No. 5521 Vol R Azavedo; No. 5522 Vol P Flemming; No 5523 Vol J Richardson; No. 5524 Vol F Ranson; No. 5525 Vol E Doyle; No. 5526 Vol A Anding; No. 5527 Vol W Jones; No. 5528 Vol K White; No. 5529 Vol H Raymer; No. 5530 Vol C Thomsen; No. 5531 Vol O Wade; No. 5532 Vol O Lincoln; No. 5533 Vol F Owers; No. 5534 Vol W Martin; No. 5535 Vol J Turner and No. 5536 Vol H Bloomfield.

3. The following promotion will take effect in F Company from this date:—No. 4959 Vol C O'Brien to be Corpl to complete establishment.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Lecture—Major A E Aitken, 19th Bombay Infantry, will deliver a Lecture at the Royal Artillery Lecture Room, Colaba, Bombay, at 4 p.m. on Monday, the 2nd March 1903. Subject:—"Delhi Manœuvres from an Umpire's Point of View."

2. All Officers of the Garrison off duty will attend.
3. Volunteer Officers are also invited to attend.
4. Dress—Khaki without swords.

REGIMENTAL CLOTHING.

SCARCITY OF (REAL) WOOLLENS.

Is one ever sure of getting Woollen garments? Doctors so frequently order Woollen underclothing that health may be endangered by wearing something that pretends to be, but is not, wool. It was said that in a drive of 30 miles round Bradford not one, but scores, of mills could be pointed out where for every bale of wool used, ten bales, and often more, are used of shoddy, mungo, stockings, and cotton.—"Daily Telegraph."

GREATCOAT CLOTHS.
UNIFORM Do.
Do. SERGES.
ARMY FLANNELS.
SADDLE SERGES.
BLANKETS for Men.
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.
PUTTIES.
JERSEYS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
BALACLAVA CAPS.
SOCKS, BLUE GREY,
Do. NATURAL GREY,
MITTENS.

MANUFACTURED BY
THE
NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

EVERY OUNCE GUARANTEED
PURE WOOL, ALL WOOL
AND
NOTHING BUT WOOL.

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ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
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WHAT we offer you. SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

Apply to
J. H. JOHNSON & Co.,
Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

THE PIANOTIST.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that does not interfere with the use of the Piano in the ordinary way.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that can emphasize a melody in any part of the key-board.

It has no delicate or intricate action to get out of order.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1903.

GUNNERY AND THE NATION.

MR. ARNOLD WHITE, who has made things naval a special study, contributes an instructive article entitled "Gunnery and the Nation" to the "National Review." Immediately before the prorogation of Parliament, Mr. Yerburgh asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether his attention had been drawn to the fact that of the 127 ships which took part in the annual prize fighting of 1901, while one ship made over seventy per cent. of hits, and two ships over 65 per cent, 75 ships missed the target 85 times out of every hundred rounds, and five ships never hit the target at all; that the Warspite, an Admiral's ship, was last of its squadron in naval firing; and whether the Admiralty proposed to take any steps to deal with this deficiency in gunnery. Nine ships, exclaims Mr. White, are straight-shooting ships, 118 ships are not straight-shooting ships; the remainder do not appear to shoot either well or ill, and he concludes his ejaculation with this addendum: "Among these latter, for example, I am informed that one of the cruiser squadrons has done no target practice or prize-firing for three years." Such instances of neglect, he is persuaded, are not so rare as is desirable, and as a means of securing general efficiency he would have the House of Commons annually informed of the reasons why each ship has not been practised in gunnery. It is not the first time that charges of neglect and inefficiency have been made, and it is scarcely enough to say that the shooting in other navies is worse than ours. Such may be and undoubtedly is the case. Parliament has shown a less active interest in the Navy of late years than it has in the Army, contenting itself with passing the estimates and the glib assertion that the Navy being the first line of defence must be made strong. "Let there be light," say our legislators, but there is no light unless they make it their business to see to it. The Navy taken all round is not as efficient as it should be, and the fact which Mr. White wishes primarily to bring home to the nation is that in view of the recent exposures of departmental inefficiency the nation ought not placidly to accept official assurances on gunnery without a grateful sigh of credulous relief, and that the nation would be unwise not to insist on the attainment of a higher standard of efficiency in gunnery, and on the devotion of far more time and attention to the subject by admirals and captains afloat than is now usual.

Cool investigation, it is urged, will reveal that there is room for improvement in the treatment of straight-shooting even by the best Board of Admiralty of modern times. Such has been the case since the earliest days of naval history, and has also been the subject of complaint. The Earl of St. Vincent wrote in 1813: "I hear the exercise of the great gun is laid aside, and is succeeded by a foolish frippery and useless ornament," and Lord Cochrane warned the House of Commons in the same year that too much importance was attached to the brightening of brass heads, bitts, and captain hoops, and too little to the condition of the ships as pure fighting machines. Yet we sent ships to deal with the Americans carrying crews few of which had been practised in gunnery. President Roosevelt's monograph on that war said: "No one could question the gallantry with which the British ships were fought, but at gunnery they showed a great disadvantage compared with the American." In connection with that war it is conceded that the British guns were better than the American guns. The American foundries were not good; the guns were liable to accident. Most of the shots were of light weight; the real weight of the American broadside was less than the nominal. The British officers felt absolute confidence in their own prowess, alas, for as a whole they had begun to pay less attention to gunnery since Nelson's death, and their professional pride and self-confidence made them less fit to contend for the command of the sea with enemies more skilful and not less brave than the French and the Spaniards. The defeat of the Chesapeake by the Shannon was due to the superiority of the British gunners, but President Roosevelt's monograph, referring to the Americans sloops writes: "The gunnery of the Americans showed itself to the end much better than the gunnery of the English. The former used sights for their guns and were trained to try to make each shot tell, while even in Nelson's day and still more after his death, the British cared more for rapidity of fire than for exactness of aim. They sought to get so close to their antagonists that their shots could not well miss. But a badly aimed gun has infinite capacity for missing even at close range." This is a point which is not kept sufficiently prominent to-day. We blame naval officers less than we do the Admiralty for not insisting upon more systematic training and practice, and Parliament for neglecting to find money to render it possible. Our men to-day have, we believe, more opportunities of becoming expert than the men of other navies, but still not enough, and their training on obsolete guns ought at once and entirely to be discontinued.

Mr. Arnold White thinks that British national character is adverse to the conditions which make for good gunnery. But we do not think so. The British, in their constant wars with the French, he writes, procured almost invariable victory over foes inferior to themselves both in gunnery and in seamanship. The effect of constant victory over bad gunners was contempt for good gunnery. "Immediately after Trafalgar England sank into a condition of ignorant confidence that even without preparation future wars could be muddled through somehow. The rulers of the small American navy acted otherwise. They appreciated the value of gunnery. Loss and humiliation were the results to Britain, as they will be again if we refuse to profit from the lessons of history and insist on a higher standard of gunnery skill." True, but there is not so much of stupidity in the national character to render us blind to the necessity of keeping abreast of the time. The victories of by-gone days have not produced indifference among naval officers it they have in Parliament and at the Admiralty. Mr. White meanders round his subject a good deal before arriving at the conclusion that naval gunnery is not on a sound-footing. He is, however, at pains to persuade the public that no one outside the service has any idea how hidebound the regulations are. "The appetite of the Admiralty officials for regulation returns defeats its own purpose. Drills are put down that do not take place, and drills that do take place are not put down," says Mr. White, and one of the principal reasons why gunnery is defective in the Navy is the senseless adherence to obsolete and futile regulations and routine. The captain of a man-of-war, powerful as he is, has not a sufficiently free hand, and "it is not too much to say that it is impossible for a ship, under existing conditions, to attain gunnery efficiency if the Admiralty regulations are literally obeyed." A ship to be efficient must be run by the captain on lines of his own, and if the end and aim of the captain is gunnery efficiency, it is impossible that the regulation returns and the regulation routine can be strictly adhered to. Admiral Fremantle has shown how this may be done. He would have gun-drill assimilated to what would be required in action. And that is the only way. Barrack-yard drill is of no earthly use. There must be no dearth of ammunition, and prize-firing must be encouraged. Less attention to paint and polishing and more to gunnery is required, otherwise inefficiency in gunnery will become chronic and a standing reproach to the Navy.

WOOD-CARVING IN BENGAL. APPARENTLY the art of wood-carving never reached a superlatively high standard in Bengal; now, according to the Principal of the Calcutta School of Art, it is practically non-existent. The mistris of Bengal still carve wood, but the results of their work cannot be styled art productions. The wood carver of Bengal, we are told, will never improve his craft, and will always produce the same kind of work. All his forbears did so, and says the Chevalief O. Ghilardi, who has written a monograph on the subject, he will not trouble himself to think for a moment of inventing a new form or a new detail. This sad apathy, we are given to understand, is perhaps due to the proverbial laziness of the Hindu artisan, or to his narrow mind which often amounts to actual prostration. This cannot be encouraging to Lord Curzon whose aim was to make the exhibition of arts and crafts at Delhi the commencement of a new era in the history of Indian art. The educational value of the Delhi Exhibition cannot be overrated, and if it do not accomplish, at any rate, a good deal of what has been expected of it, others besides Lord Curzon will be keenly disappointed. But the condition of the wood-carving industry of Bengal supplies several concrete examples of points that were overlooked in the organisation of the exhibition and of factors that were lost sight of when the scheme to benefit native art was being considered. The Chevalier Ghilardi tells us that the native artisan is lazy. That is evidenced everywhere. On every hand signs of this laziness may be met with. A decadence of artistic instinct would not necessitate a decline in respect of mechanical skill. But it is a fact that the artisan deems it unnecessary to exercise himself either about the design or its execution, and the exquisite care which is displayed in the productions of his forbears is never dreamed of by him unless in very exceptional instances. The amount of technical skill which the native carver still possesses is, however, very remarkable when considered in conjunction with the tools he employs. The turners work with the most primitive of apparatus, and the mistris' tools are just as antiquated. Only in a very few districts of Bengal has the artisan been prevailed upon to discard his own makeshift appliances and to take the tools of Western manufacture. He works merely for the Rs. 12 or Rs. 14 per month which he can make comfortably and with very little effort, and he will not speculate an anna upon anything other than that to which he all his life has been accustomed, and which served his ancestors. He does not recognise that he could triple the amount of his outturn by the use of simple Western machinery and tools, which he could well afford to buy, and that by so doing he could establish himself in such a position as would enable him to expend time over careful and artistic productions which would command high prices. The artisan who exhibited at the Durbar Exhibition and witnessed the work of his contemporaries was probably struck with the possibilities of improvement which his exhibits manifested. But he knew that before, and did not care. It is to be feared that he does not care to any considerable extent even now. Some attempt should be made to supply him willy nilly with proper tools, and then to organise a proper system of disposal of his products. The law of supply and demand would operate as inexorably upon the Indian mistri as upon the rest of the trading communities of the world.

THE BALKAN PENINSULA. WHILE the Sultan has accepted the proposals of Russia and Austria for the reform of the Macedonian administration there is yet no guarantee that they will be carried out without a serious outbreak. Turkey, Bulgaria, and Russia continue their warlike preparations, and the Macedonians seem to be spoiling for a fight. The situation is complicated by the attitude of the Albanians who oppose the reform proposals. The Albanians have been much favoured by the Porte, and much of the oppression of the Macedonians has been carried out by the shaved headed Skypetar. The Albanians are, indeed, so enamoured of the Sultan's rule and so detest the prospect of any other foreign dominion taking its place that they are determined to make a bid for independence should the sovereignty of Turkey be overthrown. The leader of this movement among the Albanians is a Spanish ex-diplomatist at present residing in Paris, where he exercises his literary tastes by writing manifestoes which are scattered throughout the Albanian vilayets by his emissaries. The name of this interesting personality is Don Juan d'Aladro Kastriota Skanderberg. He claims to be descended from Skanderberg, the great Albanian hero, who died fighting against the Turks in 1468, and he now poses as the head of a united and regenerated Albanian nation. Many exiled Albanians, and among them the descendants of Skanderberg, settled in the kingdom of Naples, and thence in the middle of the eighteenth century the ancestors of Don Juan, the latest pretender, moved to Spain with the Bourbon monarch Charles III. Although Don Juan has never yet set foot in Albania he has declared in proclamations issued from the quietude of his library in Paris, that the Albanian people, whether Catholics, Orthodox, or Mussulmans, are all brothers; that their Chiefs, Ghegs and Tosks alike, have chosen his name as their watchword; and that he and they will know how to create an Albanian throne if, contrary to their intention and without any fault of theirs, the mutual bond uniting Albania to the Ottoman Empire should be broken. We are told that last summer a document stated to have been issued by the Albanian Chiefs of all three religions was addressed to the Sultan, demanding schools where the teaching should be given in Albanian, a special administration for the vilayets of Scutari, Kossoro, Monastir, Salonica, and Joanina, and the recognition of the "beloved Aladro Kastriato" as their supreme head. The ambitions of Don Juan have, however, received scant recognition from the Powers directly interested in the state of affairs in the Balkan Peninsula. They are, in fact, all dead against him, and it appears as certain as anything can be that this literary descendant of a mediæval hero is not the man to lead an Albanian insurrection.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by her Excellency Lady Northcote, paid a visit on Tuesday to the Natural History Society's Museum in Apollo Street, and spent some time there inspecting the collection.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will proceed to visit the Karli Caves this morning by a special train, returning to Bombay at 8 o'clock the same evening.

MR. JOHN FERGUSON, the veteran proprietor and Editor of the "Ceylon Observer," has been appointed a Member of the Ceylon Legislative Council.

THERE is no present intention of starting the coinage of rupees as it is believed that the stringency in the money market will come to an end this week. Meanwhile the recoinage of 1840 rupees, which have been called in, is proceeding as rapidly as possible.

No more troops are likely to be sent to Aden as the Turkish Government have issued orders that the demarcation of the hinterland should be proceeded with at once.

GENERAL HILL is progressing favourably and making a good recovery, though still weak and much pulled down by the severe shock of his illness. He expects to start for Simla on the 15th March.

ARMY ORDER No. 251 of 1902 notifying that at Investitures held by His Majesty the King the recipients of honours are to wear the Orders, decorations and medals previously conferred on them is made applicable to investitures held in India.

MR. E. P. STEBBING of the Forest Department in the North-West Provinces, whose name is more especially known to the public as an authority in entomology, officiates as Superintendent of the Indian Museum at Calcutta until the return from leave of Major Alcock.

FOURTEEN Malays were picked up in a half-starved condition in a Sampan off the Penang coast by the B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Itria, which arrived at Rangoon on Saturday. From what could be gathered from the men, whose language was not quite understood, they had been drifting about from the time their steamer had foundered until picked up by the Itria.

WE learn that Persia has imposed her new tariff on imports. The immediate result as regards India has been that a large quantity of tea purchased for the Persian market, where the stocks were depleted, is to be sold off in Calcutta under directions from traders in Bombay. This is a serious matter, and it is to be feared that the Indian tea trade with Persia has received a serious check.

THE editor of the "Watan," Lahore has remitted the eighth instalment, Rs. 755, of the Hedjaz Railway subscriptions collected from his readers. The "Watan" has remitted Rs. 10,072 altogether. According to the latest Turkish newspapers, the subscriptions received till January amounted to about Rs. 80 lakhs. Donations from Indian Moslems to the amount of Rs. 3 lakhs had probably not reached them.

MADAME ADELINA PATTI is said to have received an offer of £60,000 for a six months' "farewell" tour in America.

SENATOR Hanna has introduced a Bill into the Senate granting pensions and bounties to all ex-slaves over fifty years of age who were freed by President Lincoln's proclamation of September 22nd, 1862, during the Civil War.—Reuter.

THE "British North Borneo Herald" gives a glowing account of coalfields at Serudong in that territory just opened up by Mr. E. H. Phillips on behalf of a company. Should all go well, a daily output of 600 tons increasing to 2,000 tons is confidently assured by Mr. Phillips. In point of quality the Serudong coal is said to be eminently suitable for steaming purposes and is said to leave only 8 per cent. of ash on combustion.

THERE has been considerable difficulty about the placing of the contracts for the building of the new Cunarders, but apparently there is now reason to believe that all obstacles have been removed. The British builders who filled up the schedule subsequently withdrew owing to the onerous condition that if the vessels did not maintain 25 knots for twelve months they would be thrown back on the builders' hands. But the condition has been modified, and the builders will be asked to accept only a percentage under their contract price in the event of the speed not being up to specification.

A COSTERS' Protection Society has been formed in view of the "moving" on orders given to costers in certain parts of London, and the Secretary of this modern body has been laying down certain rules of conduct for his members:—

1. Try always to prove that you are a gentleman as well as a coster, 2. Don't argue with policemen, it doesn't pay. 3. Give the public good stuff and good weight—it pays. 4. Fair play for all and favouritism for none. 5. Costers only want justice and don't want to be a nuisance, or to tyrannise over the authorities—don't forget this. 6. Show that you, although a costermonger, are a man of good sense.

FOR AMERICA'S BENEFIT.

THE SHIPBUILDING POLICY OF THE ATLANTIC TRUST.

[BY MAJOR EVAN JONES.]

THE maiden voyage of the Cedric, the largest ship afloat, built for the White Star Line, raises these important questions:—

What is to be the shipbuilding policy of the International Mercantile Marine Company?

Are the vessels to be built under the flags of the constituent companies of the combine, or is there to be a shifting policy to be altered and influenced by shipping legislation in Congress?

At the formation of the Atlantic Trust it was agreed that "all orders for new steamers or heavy repairs or alterations that require to be done in the United Kingdom" should be placed with Messrs. Harland and Wolff.

The annual average of new tonnage launched over five years for the fleets that entered the merger company was about 98,000 tons. At the present time, writes Major Evan Jones (Editor of the "Shipping World") in the "Daily Express" there are, including vessels launched but not fully completed, about 150,000 tons of shipping in course of construction, for the five companies of the combine. It was never expected that ships required for the International (American) Navigation Company would be built in British yards. That was impossible under American law, which reserves the American register for ships built in the United States.

UNFULFILLED ANTICIPATIONS.

The fleet of this company only aggregated twenty-four ships, measuring 180,639 tons out of a total of over 1,000,000 tons; therefore, it was expected and argued that in the future, as in the past, the great volume of tonnage required by the five lines (the Leyland, White Star, International, Atlantic Transport, and Dominion) would be built (a) at Belfast to the full capacity of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, and (b) if and when necessary at other British establishments.

It was pointed out at the time that the fleets built in British yards would enjoy very substantial advantages compared with the American line both in respect of first cost and working expenses. Those arguments still hold good; indeed, they have grown stronger and not weaker since the merging operation took place; and therefore, it is difficult to appreciate the seeming change of shipbuilding policy which for the first time, takes to American firms orders covering a very large proportion of the total tonnage required for the lines registered in England and carrying the Red Ensign.

From the statement of Mr. W. J. Pirrie there was good reason for believing, in the words of the Belfast shipbuilder, that "the community of interests was established purely for commercial purposes and on business principles."

ORDERS PLACED IN AMERICA.

Notwithstanding no less than 64,200 tons of high-class shipping are in course of construction for the Atlantic Transport Company at the present moment in American yards. To fully appreciate the significance of this policy we have to bear in mind that hitherto the Atlantic Transport ships have been chiefly built in the United Kingdom, because of the advantage in price, and that the difference in favour of British yards is much greater to-day than in October 1901, when the president of the company wrote to the U. S. Commissioner of Navigation, giving the reasons why he patronised British firms.

The Atlantic Transport Company had at the time named a contract with Messrs. Harland and Wolff for two ships of the same size and dimensions and in all other respects the same as two ships contracted for by them with the New York Shipbuilding Company. "The cost of English-built ship," says Mr. Baker, "as near as possible will be about £292,000. The same identical ship built at the works of the New York Shipbuilding Company will cost us a little over £330,000." Harland and Wolff's price for another ship was £110,000 against £150,000 for one "of exactly the same dimensions" placed with the Maryland Steel Company.

Notwithstanding the disadvantage of buying ships from American builders, the Atlantic Transport Company are greatly increasing their orders for American-built tonnage. They are, indeed, changing their shipbuilding policy.

The building of the six vessels comprised in the 64,200 tons ordered in America will cost £454,940 more than if constructed in this country. A saving of £454,940 on an expenditure of £1,485,300, or over 30 per cent., considered in connection with a fleet of over 1,000,000 tons and yearly augmented, is a very serious commercial proposition.

It is now sufficiently clear for all that the moving spirits of the British companies that entered the merger did very well for their shareholders. But that very success may mean that the new International Company has been overloaded with a capital account to the point of stranding. The White Star Company, for example, has exchanged its share capital of £700,000 for shares and money amounting to £10,699,436.

INCREASED CAPITAL.

We may dispose of the other constituent companies by saying, generally, that they entered the International Company with their capital increased about threefold. The Capital of the International or Merger Company is about £40,000,000, or £24,464,000 in Ordinary and Preference stock and £15,000,000 in Debentures at 4 1-2 per cent. Can the International Mercantile Marine Company, with the capital of the constituent companies so enormously increased, answer the purpose as a commercial proposition?

The many difficulties and disadvantages are all too obvious. We have shown the position of the White Star Company. Let us now consider that of the Leyland Line. The capital of that company in 1901 was £890,000, with an average yearly dividend paid over five years equal to 11 per cent. The capital of the company was taken over at £2,600,000 in the Morgan combine arrangement; therefore the excellent dividend of 11 per cent. is rushed down to less than 4 per cent.

Where is the foundation for the belief that, say, 6 per cent. can be earned by the great combine?

Among the factors which must operate to the advantage of the new International Mercantile Marine Company are the following:—(1) It offers facilities which will enable any passenger booked by the company to cross and recross the Atlantic by any of the company's steamers as may best suit his convenience; (2) the company will be able to ship goods from the port which, from geographical or other reasons, may be most advantageous; (3) the number of freight, forwarding, and passenger agents, with corresponding office rent, printing, or other expenses, may be reduced; (4) the company's influence and interests with railways will serve to favour the company's ships, and therefore (5) to increase the Atlantic freight and passengers rates and, last and most important of all, the working agreement, which as is known, includes the two great German companies, will put an end to competition, and give stability to rates on a higher scale than in the past.

In future the agents of the steamships will no longer publicly or privately "cut the rates" to the verge of ballast and "stowaway" prices, necessitating a correspondingly capricious rise when the "war of rates" is over. Office economies will do something; but dividends upon £35,000,000 to £40,000,000 of money are not to be found in picking up pins.

But if it be the permanent policy of the company to have the great volume of their tonnage built at American yards, at an enhanced price compared with British prices of upwards of 30 per cent. (with a further increased excess in working expenses), then to put it in simple, direct words, there does not seem to be (failing a Ship Subsidy Bill) a very promising harvest in dividends for the shareholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

BAVARIAN Society has been greatly scandalised by an incident at a recent ball in Munich when three young princes, members of princely houses of the second rank, brought with them three ladies who were put down by their cavaliers as "countesses," but whose behaviour so conspicuously pointed to their belonging to a different class that the committee of management had to request their withdrawal. The ball being under the patronage of H. R. H. the Prince Regent, who is a great stickler for etiquette and propriety, it is not difficult to understand the stir occasioned by the matter.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ARMY DEBATE.

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

LONDON, February 25.

Mr. Balfour, speaking in the debate on the question of Army Reform, said that the Navy stood first, and that we must meet its needs, but that it did not follow that we must spend more on the Navy than on the Army. The essential difference between the Government and its opponents was whether three Army Corps were required for work abroad. No war, he said, could be brought to an end by the Fleet alone or by a citizen army, and it would be folly to deprive ourselves of the means of offence. A war with Russia was in the last degree improbable, but the frontier of India was the only part of the Empire which was militarily adjacent to a first class military Power and must be regarded as the key to our military position. It was not a problem of home defence which settled the question of the magnitude of the Army but what the army was required to do in a sphere of action far from home. Events, he continued, moved rapidly in Central Asia. Every year improvement in her communications strengthened Russia's strategical position. It was impossible to say in the event of war with Russia that we should not require all the forces Mr. Brodrick's scheme provided.

THE ARMY REFORM SCHEME.

CLOSE OF THE DEBATE.

AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

LONDON, February 24.

Mr. Churchill resumed the debate in the Army Reform Scheme and denounced Mr. Brodrick's plan as a sham and a humbug, the object of which was to make England a Military Nation and cajole the taxpayer into paying war rates during peace time.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said that the House must face the fact that the national expenditure was increasing beyond endurance, and urged that an enquiry be made by a competent authority, for instance the Council of Defence.

Lord Stanley said that Lord Roberts, who had introduced the Army Corps system into India, told him to-day that he fully approved Mr. Brodrick's plan. Lord Stanley said that he believed that the new system would enable the Authorities to provide for the defence of India, the protection of the coaling stations, and safeguarding the country against invasion.

LONDON, February 25.

Major Beckett's amendment has been rejected by 261 to 145 votes.

The Nationalists abstained from voting.

Twenty Ministerialists voted with the minority.

SITUATION AT THE CAPE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S OPTIMISM.

Mr. Chamberlain was entertained at a banquet yesterday evening.

He delivered an optimistic speech regarding the situation in the Cape, which he hoped would soon justify the Colonial Government releasing all the imprisoned rebels who were not guilty of common crimes.

The Progressive Party has informed him that they reciprocated Mr. Hofmeyer's sentiments and would do the utmost on their side to allay dissension.

DECORATION FOR LADY MACDONALD.

Lady Macdonald has received the Royal Red Cross for services in nursing during the siege of Peking.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, February 25.

The Building Committee of the Victoria Memorial Hall have issued long reports upon the subjects of a site they still incline for architectural reasons to one which has been so strongly objected to by the Calcutta public, but are prepared to consider the merits of another near the Cathedral which has fewer practical drawbacks. They fix the 9th of March for receiving further suggestions, and state that legislation will be resorted to place the Building Committee upon legal basis and to insure representation of important interests upon it.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT COSSIPORE,

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS' PRESS AND JUTE GODOWNS DESTROYED.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE THIRTY LAKHS.

Messrs. Ralli Brothers' press-house and jute godowns at Cossipore are entirely destroyed by fire. The havoc wrought is estimated at between twenty-five and thirty lakhs of rupees, but is said to be fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

DEARTH OF CAMELS.

ALLAHABAD, February 25.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 24th instant, says that the inadequate provision of camels in Somaliland is greatly hampering the advance, and has led to the abandonment of stores at Obbia. An advanced post is to be established in the region of Mudug in April.

The following additional officers are going to join the Transport Corps:—Captains Doughty, 2nd Welsh Fusiliers; Armstrong, 1st, and Maclear, 2nd East Yorks; Bosanquet, 2nd Border regiment; Pritchard, 2nd Welsh Regiment; Glasfurd, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; and Lieutenants Breslin, 4th Hussars, and Walford, 2nd Suffolks.

THE VICEROYALTY OF INDIA

LORD CURZON'S SUCCESSOR.

WILL MR. BRODRICK BE APPOINTED?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, February 25.

The "Englishman" believes that the rumour that Mr. Brodrick will be the next Viceroy is based on sound information, and that we may expect to hear soon officially that he will accept the post.

No official information in any way confirmatory of the rumour that Mr. Brodrick is to be the next Viceroy has so far reached India.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

Lieutenant A. C. Wood, 2nd West Riding Regiment, died at the Station Hospital, Calcutta, this morning from abscess of the liver.

THE SITUATION IN THE BALKANS.

TURKEY'S PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" from London states that the Sultan's preparations for war continue, though Turkey has accepted the Austro-Russian proposals about Macedonia.

CHOLERA AMONG THE ARGYLLS.

Seven out of the ten cholera cases amongst the Argylls in Calcutta have terminated fatally. The remaining three are progressing favourably.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A Bill to empower District Boards, Municipalities, and Port Trusts to raise money on short bills will be introduced into the Legislative Council at Simla.

The proceedings at next Friday's meeting of the Council are likely to comprise only the presentation of reports on the Electricity Bill and the Provident Funds Bill, and the reference to Select Committee of the Tea Cess Bill and the Probate Administration Bill.

STRIKING A NATIVE SERVANT.

ACCUSED SENT TO GAOL.

At the High Court Sessions here to-day Mr. Justice Hill sentenced Guard Corbett of the East Indian Railway to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment for striking a native servant, who afterwards died.

T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

A Bombay "Government Gazette" notification, issued last evening, states:—

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn will embark on board H. M. S. Renown from the Apollo Bunder to-morrow (Friday) evening. Their Royal Highnesses' embarkation will be private, and all arrangements connected therewith will be made from Government House in consultation with the Director of the Royal Indian Marine. The attendance of all officers is dispensed with. The General Officer commanding Bombay District is requested to issue the necessary orders for the firing of a Royal Salute on Saturday morning, the 28th idem, as H.M.S Renown passes the Saluting Battery to announce the departure of their Royal Highnesses.

Yesterday morning their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the Walkeshwar Temples, where owing to the Maha Shivaratri Holiday thousands of Hindus had assembled. Their Royal Highnesses watched with interest the devotees performing their ablution and offering their prayers in the Temple.

In the afternoon her Royal Highness, accompanied by her Excellency Lady Northcote, paid a visit to the Cama Hospital. Her Royal Highness, was received at the hospital by Dr. (Miss) Mehta, the house surgeon, who took the Royal visitor over the different wards. The Duchess of Connaught expressed her satisfaction at the arrangements made in the hospital for the comfort of patients. Her Royal Highness next visited the Albless Obstetric Hospital and saw the arrangements made therein.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by his Excellency the Governor visited the School of Arts in the afternoon. Mr Cecil Burns, the Principal of the School, showed his Royal Highness over the workshops, the museum, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, commanding Bombay District, has much honour in announcing to the Brigade that his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was pleased to express his approval of the manner in which the troops acquitted themselves on parade and with their general appearance on the 23rd instant.

FOR BIBLIOPHILES.

Collectors of old and rare literature treating upon India should not miss the opportunity offered by Messrs. Peake, Allen and Co.'s auction to be held on March 10th at Lucknow of adding to their collection. Such a chance comes but perhaps once in a life-time as many of the works which are to be put up for sale are not only over one hundred and fifty years old, and consequently out of print, but are the only copies of their kind in existence. In all 678 different works are to be sold to the highest bidders without limit or reserve, many of which will be found invaluable to the antiquary and all who are interested in India, ancient and modern. A full and comprehensive catalogue is published, copies of which may be had free of charge on application to Messrs. Peake, Allen and Co., Lucknow.

H. H. THE NIZAM.

His Highness the Nizam and Staff will leave Bombay to-night at 11 o'clock from the Victoria Terminus station for Hyderabad by a special train The departure will be private.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

FEBRUARY 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain—Via Teheran, Perfect Via Turkey. Interrupted Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe—Via Teheran, Perfect. Via Turkey Interrupted. Via Suez perfect.

America—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoer, perfect.

China,—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoer, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th February 1963.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE EIGHTY CLUB DINNER.

THE COLONIES AND VENEZUELA.

LIBERALS AND LABOUR.

London, February 7th.—Mr. H. H. Asquith, the Liberal leader, and Mr. B. R. Wise, Attorney-General of New South Wales, were yesterday the guests of the Eighty Club. Mr. Wise defended and explained recent industrial legislation in New South Wales. He also expressed regret that Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, contrary to the spirit of a resolution passed by the Premiers' Conference, had failed to ascertain the views of Canada and Australia before making an engagement with Germany regarding Venezuela, Australia, he added, was much affected by German development in the Pacific.

Lord Tweedmouth, speaking at the Eighty Club dinner, yesterday, urged the Liberal Party to make greater concessions to the Labour wing of the Radical Party.

Mr. Asquith admitted that there was an overwhelming case for the Legislature to re-define and to codify the law of combination.

There was, he said, no prospect of Parliament setting aside the Taff Vale judgment. The workmen's real difficulty lay in the application of laws relating to agency and conspiracy to trades unions. He suggested the maintenance of the free power of combination, but of drawing a clear line of demarcation between legitimate pressure and every form of violence and incitement to violence.

The same rule, added Mr. Asquith, must be made applicable to employers as to employed.

THE CRISIS IN THE BALKANS.

THE PORTE'S ACTIVITY.

London, February 7th.—The Porte is reported to be making inquiries as to the number of the Mahsusseh Company's steamers available for transfer to the Turkish Government for transport purposes. Considerable Turkish reinforcements are being sent to Anatolia and also to Macedonia.

LONDON'S TRAFFIC PROBLEM.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

London, February 7th.—A Royal Commission has been appointed, with Sir David Barbour as chairman, to inquire concerning the locomotion of London, and as to the desirability of establishing some authority to control the railways and the various tram schemes.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Commander A. J. G. Piffard, will sail to-day for Madras and Rangoon with the following details:—17 men and one woman, of the 52nd Company, R. G. A.; 153 non-commissioned officers and men, Leicester Regiment; two men, Royal Fusiliers; three officers, two Warrant Officers, two women, one child, and 151 non-commissioned officers and men, 1st Liverpool Regiment; one man, one woman, and a child, No. 61 Company, R. G. A.; one civilian, one warrant officer, one woman, and two children, Army School. The men will be embarked from the Sassoon Dock this morning. The following are the names of the saloon passengers:—Captain W. R. Paswell, Lieutenant R. C. R. Jones, Lieut. K[illegible]e-Smith, and Mr. Harris.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The Circus season in Bombay is rapidly drawing to a close. Saturday evening will witness the final performance of Harmston's Circus on the maidan. During this week coupons will be given away to all holders of tickets, and on Saturday night a draw will take place for two cycles. On Friday evening the performance will be for the benefit of "the Valdares" whose clever cycle act has been so highly appreciated throughout the present circus season. They should be assured of a big house. On the same evening another amateur cycle contest will be held, and judging by the interest displayed in the last competition of the kind this should also prove a big attraction. Mr. Valdare will again present the winner with a handsome trophy. On Saturday the last matinee performance will be given. Last night there was again a good attendance.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SURADA.

The hired transport Surada, Captain D. L. Nielsoo, which sailed from here on the 9th instant for Aden, with the No. 6 Mountain Battery, returned to Bombay yesterday from Aden which port she left on the 18th instant. She brought six native details.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, which is expected to arrive on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

Ali Mr M A
Bayley Mr W E
Byrne Mr E
Bridgman Mr W C
Bowle-Evans Capt C
Burns Mr W
Burnett Genl and Mrs W F
Bond Capt J H R
Cumming Miss A E
Casserley Capt J H G
Chave Mrs
Chave Miss
Churchill Maj F
Ewbank Maj and Mrs W
Elsmie Capt A M S
Farmer Mrs
Godwin Mrs
Gardiner Capt H W
Glanville Mr E A
Godfrey Lieut-Co.
Gaekwar Mr E
Herdman Miss
Jones Mrs
Jones 2 Misses
Knight Major W C
Kearsey Mr A H C
Lewis Mrs and infant
Lyle Mr E H
Lang Mr B N
McClure Mr P
McInnes Mr H R
Parkes Mr B
Popham Capt E L
Palmer 2nd-Lieut W G
Ryves Lieut and Mrs B H
Sams Mr and Mrs H A
Smeaton Lieut A L
Selby Miss
Sharpe Miss A
Skipwith Mr
Stran[illegible]r P P W
Tinker M C
Van K[illegible]n Mr

A RANGOON LIBEL CASE.

DEFENDANTS FINED.

The District Magistrate at Rangoon on Saturday sentenced the Rev. Mr. Morrow, American Baptist Missionary, and Mr. J. Snyder, Editor of a periodical known as "The News," to pay a fine of Rs. 250, or in default to one month's simple imprisonment, and Rs. 50, or one week's simple imprisonment, respectively, on a charge of libel preferred by Mr. McDougall, D.S.P., Tavoy; and they were further sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to fifteen days' simple imprisonment, and Rs. 50, or ten days' simple imprisonment, on a charge brought by Shwe Chaung, the head constable of the same district. The charges arose out of an article appearing in the June number of the journal, which alleged surcharges for ammunition served out to Karen license holders in Tavoy. The Rev. Mr. Morrow, who was the author of the article alleged that these frauds had been going on for about three years; that the chief agents in the perpetration of them were the second complainant and a police sergeant, the latter of whom was sent up for trial and convicted, but the former, against whom the evidence was even clearer, had been shielded by Mr. McDougall, whose investigation into the case had been dishonest. The Magistrate directed the fines to be paid to the respective complainants as compensation.

Favourite texts of many prominent persons find a place in the February number of the "Sunday Magazine." President Roosevelt's favourite text is: "Be ye doers of the Word, not hearers only." One of Sir Evelyn Wood's is: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." Sir Henry Irving's is: "And the greatest of these is charity." Mr. Rider Haggard: "In your patience possess ye your souls." Sir Edwin Arnold: "And He spake a parable unto them to this end, that men ought always to pray and not to faint." Mr. Alfred Austin (Poet Laureate): "Let there be light" Several theologians figure in the list, including Canon Cheyne, who gives as one of his favourite texts, Mr. Andrew Lang will no doubt be interested to learn, "The truth shall make you free."

THE NEW BOMBAY DOCK SCHEME.

PROPOSALS FOR DOCK ACCOMMODATION RECALLED.

In the report published by us in yesterday's paper regarding the details of the proposal for the New Bombay Dock Scheme it was stated that a report of the proceedings of the Dock Committee held on the 29th January last was submitted. The Committee, in the first instance, inspected the series of plans showing the whole of the proposals on record for dock accommodation in Bombay, dating from 1855, which had been recalled. They included the projects by the Government Committee of that date for docks at Colaba; by the Hon. Mr. A. M. Malet, formerly member of Council at Bombay, for a large wet dock at Mody Bay, with a series of tidal basins extending as far north as the P. and O. Dock; by Mr. S. Fairbairn, 1860, for docks in Back Bay; by Captain Ducat, R. E., 1866, for a wet dock on the Byculla Flats, etc. From the plans exhibited in the Port Trust Office of some of the schemes recalled we gather the following particulars:—

The first was a scheme by Major-General Waddington, C. B., 1855, showing plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 7,86,615, got out by Mr. C. Gerrard, C. E., of the Public Works Department. A corrected estimate, amounting to Rs. 12,71,504, was made by Major Cruickshank. The plan was considered with others by a special committee appointed by Government in 1855, but was not approved. The Committee considered a plan for docks between Apollo and Arthur Bunders as more suitable.

Another was a plan for proposed docks and basins between Mazagon and the Mint by the Hon. Mr. A. Malet, about 1856, including a plan of ground between Mazagon and the southern end of the Fort, with import and export docks, railway terminus, and wharfage and boat quays, with the building ground to be reclaimed.

The next was a plan by Mr. Robert Fairbairn, C. E., in 1860, for improving the shipping accommodation of Bombay and the reclamation of the Back Bay shore. Under the plan the length of the quay and wharf walls available for shipping was about seventeen miles and the area of the dock was 581 imperial acres.

The next plan was one of proposed docks on the Byculla Flats near the Byculla Race Course, by Captain Ducat, R. E., in 1866.

The next one was that of the proposed docks in Mody Bay by Mr. Russel Aitken, C. E., Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality. This plan, with two reports by the same engineer, was placed before a committee appointed by Government to consider the question of wet docks in Bombay. This committee by a majority decided principally on sanitary grounds that wet docks were not (at the time at least) practicable at Mody Bay or in any other situation on that part of the foreshore of the harbour.

Another plan was one of proposed docks between the Castle and Arthur Bunder by Mr. S. A. Johnson in 1874. The Trustees decided on this plan that although they considered it not improbable that docks might be constructed at some future date on the site indicated, they did not then contemplate providing deep water berthage in that locality. Mr. Johnson's scheme was meant for three docks, the Castle Dock, the Wellington Dock, and the Apollo Dock. The shipping accommodation of the Castle Dock was 22 ships, single tier; of the Wellington Dock, 17 ships, single tier; of the Apollo Dock, 15 ships, single tier; and of the Wellington pier (between Apollo Dock and Wellington Dock), 8 canal steamers.

In 1874 Mr. Edwin Clark submitted a scheme of proposed docks between Malet Bunder and the Castle. The plans were forwarded by the Trustees for report by Government, and a favourable report was made by Colonel Macdonald, Secretary to Government. The Trustees finally decided that Mr. Clark's design, taken as a whole, had nothing to command it to the serious attention of the Trustees.

In the same year, 1874, Mr. Russel Aitken submitted another scheme for docks in Mody Bay and the Elphinstone property. The length of the docks was 11,650, and the total length of quay 16,600 linear feet.

In March, 1855, Mr. Edwin Heycock, merchant, and formerly Sheriff of Bombay, submitted to Government a scheme for the purpose of forming wet and dry docks, extending along the shore from Carnac Bundr to Fort George, with the privilege of making a bunder or quay along the shore for the use of the docks. The scheme was referred by Government for the opinion of a committee, consisting of Major-General Waddington, Mr. E. Heycock, Commander Daniell, Inspector of the Port, Mr. R. Strong, Mr. R. Spooner, Commissioner of Customs, Mr. J. J. Berkley, and Major Estridge. The committee finally decided that any advantages which the site proposed by Mr. Heycock presented were over-balanced by the probable difficulties and expense of construction on that site.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL AND IRELAND.

A CHARACTERISTIC STORY.

The London Correspondent of the 'Hindu' writes:—If what his friends write about him in the Press be true, Sir Antony MacDonnell is about to achieve the greatest triumph of his life-time. Wonder of wonders, a Tory Government, by becoming recreant to all its principles, will make this possible. The measure which, so to speak, is to mould the character of the Session to commence a fortnight hence—the Irish Land Bill—has been drafted and is ready for submission to the next meeting of the Cabinet. The draughtsmanship is the work of Sir Antony MacDonnell, the Irish Under-Secretary, who was lent by the India Office to Dublin Castle for the specific purpose of drafting this fateful measure. A Journalist whose authority I have generally found to be exceptionally reliable, remarks on the measure in these terms "Mr. Wyndham, of course, has been associated with Sir Antony MacDonnell, while the Irish Attorney-General has saved both from legal pitfalls, though the Under-Secretary himself is a lawyer. While nobody knows the precise character of the Bill outside the sacred circle of three, there is the best reason for believing that it will be satisfactory both to the landlord and Nationalist parties in the House. I am assured that Sir Antony MacDonnell believes that it will. An Irishman, with moderate Nationalist tendencies would never have run the risk of capping his great success as an Indian administrator and land-reformer by a failure in his own country. What the acceptance of the Bill by the Irish party would mean in Parliament is that the Session would seldom or never reach the stage of excitement. When on their good behaviour, the Irishmen can be models. They would debate even a satisfactory Bill, but the criticism would be friendly and the language not so picturesque as usual. At the moment the facts point to a placid Session. Appearances are deceptive. Probably, the Session will prove to be one of the stormiest ever known.

As a pendant to the foregoing, I take from one of the London morning papers, an amusing story about Sir Antony MacDonnell, which, knowing the character of the man, has every probability of truthfulness. It reads as follows:

"The revocation of the coercion in proclamation in Ireland and the release of a number of the coercion prisoners are, in the opinion of some, not a sudden change of policy, but the natural sequel to the appointment of Sir Antony MacDonnell as Under Secretary in Dublin Castle. The following story which if not absolutely true, is certainly "ben trovato," and is of peculiar interest at the present time.

"Recently, Sir Antony was conversing with Lord Ashborne, the Irish Chancellor. The talk came round to Ireland.

"'Do you know what my opinion is?' queried the Under-Secretary.

"'No,' answered the Lord Chancellor.

"'I think that three-fourths of the trouble in Ireland is due to officialism.' Lord Ashbourne, who is at once the head and the personification of Irish officialism, was almost speechless at this daring heresy.

"'It's extraordinary that you should say this to me,' gasped his lordship.

"'Not at all,' replied Sir Antony, 'I've said it to a bigger man than you.'

"'Who might the bigger man than I be,' asked his lordship, with an incredulous smile, for Sir Antony's announcement seemed to him the climax of absurdity.

"'The king,' was the immediate report.

"Further discussion of the subject," adds the writer, "ceased forthwith."

MAJOR E. F. MARRIOTT IN SAVANTVADI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The recent virulent attacks of some writers in the vernacular papers on the administration of Major E. F. Marriott, late Acting Political Agent, Savantvadi, who handed over the charge of his office to the permanent incumbent of the post, in October last, attracted the attention of the higher authorities to such an extent that Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Commissioner, S. D., considered it his duty to pay a visit to this State two months ago in order personally to inspect its administration. The Reporter of the Native Press considered the unfounded calumnies so worthy of the attention of the Government that he placed before them minute details of the vituperations. The character of the writers, who sat in judgment on the acts of Major Marriott, may easily be inferred from the fact that the Editor of one of the vernacular papers in Kolhapur was compelled to admit that the matter published by him was authenticated by letter which he subsequently found to be a forgery. To treat the utterances of such writers with that silent contempt which they usually deserve would, in all ordinary circumstances, be right and fitting. But when they chance to weigh with the Government they cannot be passed over in silence. I am quite sure that I express a sentiment common to the general public of this State, when I say that the administration of Major E. F. Marriott was a blessing. His whole official career was marked by an individuality and stern independence rarely to be found in a service honeycombed with the spirit of autocracy. He had no faith in the infallibility of the official heirarchy and was opposed to the shutting out of all non-official light, and to an obstinate clinging to errors under the mistaken notion that that was a sign of strength. His policy imparted a distinctly elevated tone to the administration of this State. "Equality before the law for all" was his motto. When he appeared at the helm of the administration he found that he was in duty bound to inquire into the conduct of some pleaders and officers of the State. The result of the inquiry was that one pleader was suspended from practising for two years. The officer in question died while the inquiry was proceeding. The decision of Major Marriott was upheld, on appeal, by the Bombay Government. Soon after this, the question of permanently filling up the last vacancy caused by the death of the officer came before Major Marriott Experience had taught him that the bickerings of factions had made the introduction of a foreign element into the administrative machinery an essential condition of good government. He, therefore, refused to utilize indigenous talent, and appointed an out-sider possessing high educational qualifications to the post. All these causes combined to bring into existence a class of writers vowed to tarnish the fair name of the high-souled English ruler by disseminating falsehood. He was said to be in the leading strings of a knot of intriguers who, it was alleged, were the virtual rulers of the State. He was accused of waste of public money and of treating with disrespect his subordinates and the ladies in the Palace. His readiness to admit and rectify his errors was construed into his weakness and incapacity to maintain official prestige.

The excellence of Major Marriott's rules does not, indeed, consist in this measure or that; but in the higher level of moral grandeur, to which he uplifted the administration. He listened with respect to any genuine expression of public opinion on subjects connected with the administration. He went the length of keeping in abeyance several amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure which the Government wanted to bring into force on a particular day, when it was pointed out to him by the public that they injuriously interfered with its interests. He placed before the Government the objections of the people to the projected legislation, supported by his own independent opinion. The matter is still pending before the Government. He regarded the liberty of the Press as "one of the securities against corrupt and tyrannical Government." He always said that statecraft and sound policy do not consist in the forcible suppression of opinion. He, therefore, gave permission to start a journal in this State, which was always refused by his predecessors. If I be permitted to take a glance into the future, this I will say with confidence that, when the animosities of the present hour shall have given place to the dominance of reason, the name of Major E. F. Marriott will, with universal consent, occupy a place side by side with the names of benefactors of this State.—Yours, &c.,

P. B. D.

Savantvadi, February 22.

THE PROPOSED NEW CATHEDRAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The meeting that is called for Tuesday, the 3rd March, to provide a new Cathedral for Bombay and to dispose of the present venerable building and its site to the highest bidder, will not, it is hoped, overlook the last resting place of those brave and devoted "Empire Builders" who are lying "beneath this stone" as the inscription states on many of the graves. By all means let us have a new Cathedral, but the present historical building being a sacred history of the Rise and Progress of Bombay for nearly two centuries should be handed down as such. Calcutta is loyally doing its duty to preserve such historical sacred places and why should not Bombay follow the leader. The Military, Naval, and Civil histories of Bombay are eloquently told in the numerous tablets, grave stones, and within and without the sacred building.—Yours, &c.,

C.

.·. It has been already stated that the mural sculpture and tableture would be removed. The stones referred to by the writer do not cover remains. They were carried into the Cathedral compound from the old Cemetery by the Sailors' Home.—Ed. "B. G."

A STRANGE STORY FROM THE NEW HEBRIDES.

A settler on Epi, New Hebrides, writing to Mr. H Roxburgh, of Sydney, says—"About 5 o'clock on the morning of December 16, I was aroused by hearing screaming, and on going to see the cause found that an armed raid had been made on my property by a party of four Frenchmen and a number of natives armed with repeating rifles and other weapons. In the early morning they surrounded one of my houses, entered it and forcibly seized, dragged away, and kidnapped three boys screaming and resisting. When I got on the scene they had all reached the beach, but, I saw the three boys tied together, slavelike, and driven away, surrounded by the whole armed force of raiders. When I remonstrated with the Frenchmen they called out, 'We are only taking our property.'

"In the New Hebrides French subjects are allowed to recruit and buy and sell for a term of years the natives of the islands. This privilege is not accorded to British subjects, but it is said efforts are being made to bring the British law into line with the French. When the native 'labour' are away from their own island they are under the sole control of their master, who may treat them kindly or with the utmost harshness and cruelty. When ill-treated the 'labour' know of no one to appeal to for redress, and can only run away to escape the lash of the whip. During the past year several 'boys' have come to me after being in hiding in the bush for weeks or months, who had run away from their masters on account of the floggings and illtreatment they had received, and who asked me to give them work, as they did not wish to return to their French masters. I employed these natives on the same terms as the natives of Epi, and refused to give them up when their masters demanded them. Knowing it to be a criminal offence in British law to hand over slaves to their masters, yet admitting ignorance of how far the French 'property' in human flesh and blood would bear that name, I yet deemed it best to err on the side of humanity and shelter the 'boys' as far as I could.

"One of these 'boys' ran away from his master because he was whipped till he lost consciousness and next day, without getting any food in the meantime he was whipped again, as he could not do his allotted task. Another 'boy' was whipped and tied up for four days without food or water before he ran away. I could not find it in my heart to hand over escaped servants to the tender mercies of masters who could be so cruel. And now that the Frenchmen have violated the law by raiding and kidnapping, I appeal to the authorities, and through the press to the public, that the enslaved 'boys' may be set at liberty."

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE CAKE WALK.

SEDITIOUS LITERATURE IN THE ARMY.

ARTESIAN WELL BORING.

PARIS, Feb. 6.

The madness of the cake walk is still upon us. It is the principal feature of the cafe concert programmes, and no self-respecting opera-bouffe can do without it. Its insidious influences have reached all classes, and the most fashionable dancing academies are teaching it to their pupils. It was danced the other evening at the military ball, which is justly regarded as putting the stamp of society upon it, and it would in no way surprise one if it figured at the next evening reception at the Elysee. Such are its fearful ravages that it may even appear on the stage at the Opera in between the staider effects of Wagnerian opera. When Americanism or Negroism stoops to conquer, there is no telling to what lengths it will go. A distinguished and veteran vaudevillist has regretted in print that he was not born black, because the dream of his life would then be realised: he would be in the height of the mode. It is really high time that some eminent specialist discovered the cake-walk germ; otherwise, the physical effects on the boulevardier of swaying his shoulders and of trying to touch the small of his back with his head will be most lamentable. It is clear that the Parisian bow—that distinguishing mark of gentility—will have to be re-invented. It is hopelessly old-fashioned nowadays. The young man who could bow, double-jointedly, with a backward sweep of the head that would allow the hat to fall off by itself would achieve fame in a single day. It is a painful fact, but the cake walk, like other great inventions, has its enemies. Certain society dames have banded themselves together to prevent its introduction into their drawing rooms. But this antiseptic treatment will be powerless against the spread of the disease. Its treatment is so very local. In other quarters, too, where no doubt one is too old to learn new tricks, there is a timorous depreciation of the new dance. One speaks regretfully of the national dances of France, which nowadays make but a rare appearance in the ball room. Even the "cancan," with all its impropriety, is evoked as a something better than the cake walk. At least that is a French dance. It had its illustrious exponents fifty years ago. There was Chichard and Brididi, both of a surpassing agility. Brididi had as his partner Frisette, who has been described as the last type of grisette dear to the heart of Paul de Kock. Nightly they danced it together, and Brididi, with his astonishing command over his legs, could touch the chin of his partner with his toe without disturbing his balance. Many a man now occupying a high position in the councils of the State can remember his joy in his salad days in watching the pair going through their exhilarating movements in some old-time resort of the Boulevard du Temple. Frisette came only once into contact with authority for an undue exuberance of movement. The municipal guard who represented the law, invited her to follow him, and in a corner of the ball room spoke to her as follows: "I am not going to expel you; on the contrary. I congratulate you on your new step. Will you not teach it to me?" At least that was Frisette's version of the conversation. But one may suspect the imagination of the reporter. As to Brididi, he became very respectable in his old age. He kept a little wine shop and voted regularly for the Government. His partner danced herself out of all her money, and, a grey-haired woman, with the joy of life gone out of her steps and her twinkling eyes, she was glad to become an ouvreuse at the Theatre de la Republique, to-day rechristened the Chateau d Eau. The cancan, like its ancient exponents, has fallen upon evil days. It is still danced in certain haunts in Montmartre but the old prestige has gone from it. It is vulgar and attracts only the cheap tourist who fancies he is seeing life. Perhaps the cake walk will fall one day, too, but in the meantime the Parisian is getting a little healthy exercise in unaccustomed portions of his anatomy.

When General Andre spoke the other day in the Chamber on the subject of seditious literature in the Army, his patriotic words were welcomed as the sign that a new spirit had come upon him. But it was only what the French call "battage;" the Minister of War remains what he always was. He has given fresh proof of it, if one is to believe local report. Saturday's "Officiel" contained the terse announcement that General de Maistre, commanding the artillery of the Ninth Army Corps, was relieved of his command, and that Colonel La Guillonniere, Lieutenant-Colonel de Villepin, and Colonel Graeff of the same brigade, stationed at Poitiers, were "deplaces"—that is to say, that they would be sent to some distant garrison as a disciplinary measure. To estimate the severity of such an act one has to remember that regiments in France are stationed for many years in the same district, and consequently a removal means the uprooting of associations and the disturbance of family relationships. Now, on January 26, a seditious riot broke out in a battery in the 33rd Regiment of Artillery, which is commanded by Colonel de Villepin, and naturally, one's first impression was that General Andre, on reviewing the facts, had come to the conclusion that the general and regimental officers should be held responsible for the outbreak, which, unfortunately, is only one of a long series of incidents showing the activity of the Socialists propaganda. But a very different idea exists at Poitiers itself. Nothing can be alleged against the efficiency of the officers, who are admittedly men of brilliant attainments and a strong sense of military discipline. The mutiny cannot be laid to their door. What then is the reason of their disgrace? The wives and the daughters of the general and of the commanding officers have taken part in a charity sale held at Poitiers, last week, for the benefit of the Catholic schools of the district. A rancorous local supporter of the Ministry sent a newspaper, containing the names of these ladies, to the Ministry of War, with a letter of bitter complaint, and General Andre replied by dealing with the officers in the manner known. In the light of past proceedings one is bound to connect the two events—the participation of the military ladies in bazaar, and the dismissal of their husbands. The matter receives all the more comment in that a number of officers who openly took part, and without any authority, in a Masonic lodge subscription, have escaped without so much as a censure. That forces the conclusion that it is only the good Catholics in the army who are to be disciplined. The sale can hardly be regarded as a political event, as it was held privately, and admission was only gained thereto by a ticket. But what an incident to add to the memories of the Black Prince and John the Good These are not the only signs of that lamentable intolerance and Socialistic activity which mark the tenure of office of M. Andre. Ceremonies are of enormous value in developing the "esprit de corps" and the enthusiasm and devotion of an army. General Andre sets no store by them. Such a ceremony, for instance, as the placing of the old colours of the Seventeenth Regiment of Colonial Infantry in the chapel of the Invalides, which would formerly have been made to evoke some glorious souvenirs of the past, was performed in a few minutes, last week, and in a cold matter-of-fact way. Again, the decoration of some old soldiers a few days ago at the Military School, was almost a private function, and robbed entirely of its ancient prestige by the perfunctory manner of the celebration. That surely is not the way to instil enthusiasm in an army, even though these are small matters judged intrinsically.

Serious persons of all shades of opinion have not failed to grasp the extreme gravity of these incidents. Even strong adherents of the present Ministry speak at least in private conversation of the maladroitness of General Andre, and of the immense harm that must be worked on the first line of the country's defence in the estrangement of such an officer as General Tournier, whose capabilities, whose honesty of purpose and perfect loyalty, receive universal acknowledgment. General Tournier was no Royalist in disguise, but a faithful son of the Republic, and during the Presidency of Felix Faure he was the Military Secretary of the Household. It is significant and illustrative of the true inwardness of this incident, that the "Lanterne," of all the press, was the first to speak of it, and to drag the painful details into open court. The "Lanterne," as the organ of the Radical-Socialist wing of the Government, shrieked for the blood of the victim, and the voice was shrill enough to reach the ears of the Minister of War, sitting in his Cabinet. It was then that he resolved on the castigation of his man. It is clear from every step in this affair that the French army has ceased to be a great family, and has become as spiteful and tale-bearing a community as any gathering of old dames. Since the detestable revelations of the Dreyfus affair, there has been no such exposure of the espionage, of the miserable jealousies and political plotting, which permeate the ranks of the military officers of the Republic. General Andre professes an admiration for the principles of Gambetta, and lately undertook a pilgrimage to the Ville d'Avray, the spot where the great citizen died, but his actions are in immense contrast. Gambetta sought to pour balm upon the wounds caused by the rapid change from Monarchy to Republican institutions; Andre keeps them open with the application of Socialistic salt. One effect of the heavy-handed policy of the chief of the army is to drive out more and more the Royalist and the Catholic elements from the army. The Faubourg St. Germain has been given notice to quite from the national forces. Whither will it betake itself? It cannot dig, and of commerce it is ashamed. In the Law and the Church there is no prospect: therefore the scions of old families more than ever are reduced to the search for eligible "partis" across the ocean or among the raven-locked daughters of Israel. During the past twenty year the continual social movement in the bourgeoisie has tended to the effacement of the aristocracy from the public life of France, or of their absorption in those ranks of society which owe their sol distinction to riches. Perhaps the aristocracy are themselves to blame in some measure for the attitude that the Republic has adopted towards them, for their own line of conduct has been dictated by a petty and almost contemptible spirit of opposition; but one must regret that they are now rudely hustled from the places which they might, and often do, adorn.

As one stands before the main entrance of the Invalides one's eye is immediately caught by a large and ugly structure which occupies a great space in the horizon: it is the celebrated artesian wells of Grenelle. Now there is a talk of abandoning them—presumably on account of the expense of working and of there being an ample supply of water from other sources. The pits are nearly a mile deep, and throw up a column of water forty feet high. They count as one of the most striking engineering enterprises of modern Paris. Originally they were struck not so much to obtain water for domestic purposes for the town of Paris—although that, of course, was a consideration—but to settle certain theories held by geologists of the day. There was said to be an immense reservoir of water under Paris which, once tapped, would yield an almost inexhaustible supply. This water was said to come down from the highlands of the Champaigne, and one had simply to bore through the chalk, which bulks so largely in tee geological formation of France, to get at this subterranean basin. The ideas of the scientists were discussed with great heat by the quidnuncs, and finally an engineer was found in the person of a M. Mulot to undertake the work. At first a spot near the Madeleine was chosen, but happily for the beauty of Paris the final lot fell upon Grenelle, and it was there, upon the site of an old slaughter-house that the work began. M. Mulot constructed a monstrous bore, which descending slowly crushed its way persistently through the strata. The crust of the earth was not a subject of popular study in 1840 and the good Faubourgiens imagined that M. Mulot had serious intentions to come out on the other side. The work proceeded amid the wonderment and the chaff of Paris, and it lasted for seven long years. Finally, the walls that held the waters prisoner were pierced. The chronicles record the event. It was at two o'clock in the afternoon of February 27, 1841. Suddenly the bore travelled of its own weight; it had encountered the green chalk. A muddy stream of water burst forth and inundated the sheds which were erected for the machinery and the workmen. The joy was immense after such labour, and all Paris hurried to Grenelle to see the water sporting from the bowels of the earth. It had a temperature of 28 deg. cent., and people immediately saw in the circumstance the banishment of all cold weather. If you only bored enough holes through to the centre of the earth, you would effectually maintain the temperature on top. Arago, the geologist, whose theories had inspired Mulot to begin, was hailed as a god for wisdom, and Mulot himself, surnamed "the Christopher Columbus of artesian wells," had honours showered upon him. The King decorated him, and the town of Paris gave him a certain income for life in Rente. Poets of the day wrote extravagant verse in his praise, and a song extant tells how Mullot "Vient d'nous apprendre Ou l'on trouv' de l'eau chaud' tout droit, N'y a qu'un lieue a descendre." The water diminished in volume, but not so the public faith in artesian wells, and others were sunk on the outskirts of Paris at Passy, at La Chapelle and the Butte aux Cailles. They have not been a success, and the last-named has been thirty-seven years in the making; it was only finished last year. So the artesian wells of Grenelle, in the hard geometric lines of their outward parts standing against the sky, represent much to the people of Paris—much capital, much patience, and an infinity of hope. Nowadays one has almost ceased the profitless search for underground rivers and oceans.

Miss Fanny Davies has been, and seen, and conquered. The demonstrators demonstrated, but their machinations were brought to nought, and the pianist secured a great personal triumph. The hisses of the "no piano" clique were entirely drowned in the overwhelming applause. The success of Miss Davies is the more conspicuous because she was introducing the Parisians—the most conservative and prejudiced of audiences—to what is, for them, a new composer, M. Lenormand. M. Lenormand is a professor of some distinction here, but his work has not hitherto been admitted to the Lamoureux Concerts, though it has been played in London. The concerto for piano and orchestra, which Miss Davies played this afternoon in the Rue Blanche, is an entirely new composition. It is, indeed, only in MSS., and has been dedicated to its brilliant interpreter. Sunday's demonstration, though it would have been sufficiently disconcerting had the artist been totally unprepared for it, lacked the substance of the other manifestations of the kind, which have made such a stir in the musical world in Paris. This was due to the action of M. Camille Chevillard, the director, in excluding the known members of the band, and also probably because of the increased price charged for admittance. After the concert Miss Davies was congratulated on her brilliant performance and on having defeated the hostility of the soi-disant critics. She was radiant at the success she had obtained from a Paris audience "I was warned of the demonstration," she said "by both M. Chevillard and M. Lenormand, but I telegraphed that I did not fear and would come all the same. I am not frightened of a few students," she said laughingly; "besides I rehearsed with "sifflers" in order to get used to the sound. And she laughed a merry laugh at the oddness of the experiment.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 14th February 1903.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 14th Feb. 1903—				
G I P R system ...	2,47,065	10,88,906	3,739	13,40,710
I M R do ...	72,453	1,96,257	660	2,68,370
Total ...	3,19,518	12,85,163	4,399	16,09,080
Actuals for corresponding week ending 15th Feb. 1901—				
G I P R system ...	1,81,985	10,28,248	3,620	12,11,853
I M R do ...	81,885	1,95,842	3,752	2,81,479
Total ...	2,63,870	12,24,090	7,372	14,93,332
Increase or Decrease ... G I P R	+ 65,080	+ 60,658	+ 119	+ 1,28,857
I M R ...	— 9,432	— 586	— 3,092	— 13,109

RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS FOR POOR PARSEES.

The ceremony of opening three new blocks of buildings for poor Parsees, and the distribution of prizes to the children of the Rutanbai Panday School, attached to the residences, took place last evening at Falkland Road, Tardeo. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins presided; and Lady Jenkins distributed the prizes.

THE REPORT

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban read the report, which stated:—It was about seventeen years ago that deeply impressed with the necessity of providing suitable house accommodation for the poor of the Parsee community of Bombay, I convened a meeting at my residence, of some of the leading citizens of that community to consider the ways and means of supplying the want. It is a matter of satisfaction to me that during the interval that has since elapsed an amount of work has been done which gives a fair promise of solving the housing problem in the near future, so far as our community is concerned. An humble beginning was made with a sum of Rs. 2,000 set apart by the relatives of the late Mr. Rustomji Sorabje Khara, in memory of the deceased, to form the nucleus of a fund for the object in view. This amount was gradually augmented by the charities of other philanthropic ladies and gentlemen. A sufficient sum had accumulated to enable me to commence the construction of two blocks of buildings, the ceremony of laying the foundation stones of which, was performed on the 31st of March 1889. Since then, the tide of Parsee charity has freely flowed. As the need of the Institution came to be more and more recognized and felt, fresh blocks continued to be added till the place near which we now stand, has, from a barren plot, been transformed into a small colony of healthy houses, tenanted by a large number of poor but respectable Parsee families. After the continued and liberal recognition that the Institution has been receiving at the hands of my charitable co-religionists and the overwhelming demands that are made on it by poor Parsees, it may be truly said that the movement set on foot, seventeen years ago, has been fully justified. It is now admitted everywhere, that the question of the housing of the poor is intimately connected with that of public health and public prosperity. With regard to our own City, the want of suitable house accommodation some years ago was great, but it is now felt to be ten times greater. Again, to the evils from which the poorer classes suffered on account of ill-constructed, ill-lighted, ill-ventilated and ill-drained houses, let alone insanitary hovels, have been added the ravages of plague. Many a family has been well nigh brought to ruin, while the high rents demanded by house owners, for extra expenditure incurred by them in consequence of the enforcement of Municipal laws and the regulations for the improvement of insanitary houses, have brought them to a most distressful condition. With the effects of plague and famine, with slackness of trade and other causes and with increased competition in all directions, the poor find it difficult to make both ends meet. Where they lack the necessary means of subsistence, they cannot naturally find money to pay higher rents for tolerably good dwellings. They are thus driven to resort to unhealthy quarters, into bye-lanes and alleys, where some of the tenements never get even a ray of light. The inmates of such dwelling houses become a prey to disease and death. Their progeny hardly fares any better. Thus it is that families who might otherwise be enabled to live in comparative comfort, sink from want of timely help, by the mere force of circumstances and for no fault of their own, into a condition of penury, sickness and life-long misery. To alleviate these evils as far as possible my Committee have made and are making very strenuous endeavours. Thanks to the charitable instincts so characteristic of the Zoroastrian race, always ready to ameliorate the condition of suffering humanity, their efforts have so far been crowned with success. Several of the oldest and most well-known Parsee families have contributed and are continually contributing substantially to our funds. Our Committee is deeply indebted to them for their high-minded liberality. We are equally thankful to those ladies and gentlemen who have contributed to the support of the Institution by subscribing small sums from time to time. The entire contributions up to date amount to Rs. 4,22,208-10-5. The total number of residential dwellings up till now was 17, providing accommodation for 117 families or 460 souls. To these are now added three more buildings which you, Sir, will presently declare open. These have been endowed as under:—One building is erected out of the donation of Rs. 12,000 made by Mr. Pherozeshaw Manekji Kaka in memory of his late wife Bai Dosibai. Another building is erected out of the donation of Rs. 5,000 made by Mr. Furdoonji Framji Karaka in memory of his late son Shavaksha. The third building which has cost Rs. 16,500 has been erected out of the "Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban Memorial Fund" raised by Mr Kaikhushru Nowroji Kabraji through the medium of the "Rast Goftar" and amounting to nearly Rs. 11,000 (the principal amounts being Rs. 1,000 contributed by the late Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit and Rs. 1,000 by a Zoroastrian who does not wish his name to be published) and the balance from our general funds. These three buildings will accommodate 14 additional families. The work of the Committee has thus been slowly but steadily progressing and the results so far achieved are satisfactory, but I will here repeat what I have all along said in my previous reports, that a good deal yet remains to be done in this direction, that there are yet numerous families pining in unhealthy quarters and groaning under the burden of heavy rents and that we are still at the beginning of the great object we have set ourselves to accomplish. We shall not consider it accomplished until at least a hundred dwellings are put up, and here I may be permitted to impress strongly on the minds of all charitably inclined Parsees that the question of house accommodation for the poor is not merely one of low rents. When you remove a family out of its insanitary and perhaps expensive hovel and enable it to live in one of these houses, it means not only a saving of rent, but a great gain in point of health, which means economy in domestic charges in the way of doctor's bills, additional capital to the bread-winner and emancipation from those degrading influences which are unhappily inseparable from insanitary and overcrowded slums. In short, you greatly contribute to their social and physical welfare, and in a way, minimise the causes which lead to pauperism. The rents charged to the occupants of our buildings vary from 8 annas to twelve Rupees and are proportioned to the circumstances of each family and the amount of accommodation allotted to it. In all cases, the rents are charged so as to realise only between 3 and 4 per cent. which is just sufficient to cover Municipal taxes, the cost of repairs maintenance and insurance. But low rents is not the only advantage we have secured for these families. Next to low rents, and what is perhaps a greater advantage, is the health of the inmates which might well excite the envy of the most resourceful citizen. These chawls have become as it were their perpetual hill station. During more than a dozen years of the existence of this Institution not a single indigenous case of plague has occurred and the ordinary mortality also compares most favourably with that of the rest of the community, living in other parts of the City. The total number of the inmates of these chawls is 460 as stated above, among which there were only 6 deaths last year. Of these, three were brought by their relations to these chawls in a moribund state. Excluding these three cases, the rate of mortality in these chawls comes to 6 per 1,000 while the mortality among the Parsee community outside these chawls gives a rate of 30 per 1,000 for the same period. As the extension of the buildings grew apace, fresh wants came to light. We wanted a dispensary, a school, a common hall and a reading room, for the comfort and convenience of our little colony. These facilities our charitably disposed co-religionists have readily supplied. The executors of the late Mr. Dhunjibhoy Edalji Albless gave us Rs. 30,000 for establishing a gratuitous dispensary to be named after that gentleman. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been expended in building and fitting up the dispensary and the remainder set apart for the cost of establishment, medicines and the maintenance of the building. The late Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart., to whom this Institution was ever a pet object of charity and whose loss we all cannot too much regret, contributed a sum of Rs. 17,610 in memory of his late daughter Bai Ruttonbai Framji Dorabji Panday for the construction of a school building and a common hall for religious and other purposes and he and his family have given a further contribution of Rs. 24,000 for the maintenance of the school and Rs. 3,600 for the purchase of the necessary furniture for the same. After his death, his son-in-law Mr. Panday and his daughters have given a further sum of Rs. 2,500 for the extension of the building. This school, the children of which will be proud to receive to-day prizes at the hands of Lady Jenkins, was started on the 1st of August 1898. Only elementary education consisting of reading, writing, arithmetic (both mental and written,) geography, history and religious instruction is imparted in this school through the medium of the Guzerati language to boys and girls. The girls are taught, in addition, singing, fancy work and needle work. English is also taught, to those whose parents can afford to pay an extra fee of one rupee per month per child. A fee of only 8 annas per month is charged to the children residing in these chawls. A large number of outside children are also admitted, for whom the fee is Re. 1 per month per child. The total number of children receiving instruction is 175 out of whom 65 are children of the residents of our buildings and the rest are of parents living outside. Of these 175 children 33 are boys and 142 girls.

The Chairman then proceeded to the buildings and declared them open, after which the children went through a programme of songs. Lady Jenkins distributed the prizes to the children.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman, in addressing the assembly, said that the report read by Mr. Murzban was complete in itself, but there was only one topic which his natural modesty had left untouched and unencountered, as he (the speaker) was by those trammels he would take that opportunity to speak on that topic which was the part his friend Mr. Murzban took in connection with that institution and fund. He thought he used neither the language of exaggeration or of undue emphasis if he ventured to describe him as the parent and guardian of that institution. (Applause.) With him it originated, and it was under his fostering care that the institution had grown, so that it had now attained proportions which we had just heard described in Mr. Murzban's report. He thought Mr. Murzban might well be proud of the growth and progress of that seventeen years old child. He was sure Mr. Murzban still continued the interest which impelled him to originate that institution. That was clear from the large part that he continued to take in the guidance of its affairs, and if any further proofs were wanted to convince them of it they had it in the factor that it was by his wish that "The Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Fund" contributed by members of his community had enabled the committee to construct one of the three buildings that had been opened that evening for the benefit of the poor Parsees of the city. The purpose of that scheme as they all knew was the better housing of the working classes of poor Parsees, and he (the speaker) thought that there could be no two opinions on the question that the work which that institution carried on was the one calling for the highest commendation since it unquestionably enabled them to raise the standard of life of those who lived in this congested and crowded city under conditions and circumstances that might impart into their lives a large amount of misery, for with all its beauty and wealth, he feared it must be conceded that Bombay in certain quarters had its squalor. The demand for admission to those houses was a most cogent testimony of the appreciation in which they were held by those classes for whom they were designed, and they had as conclusive a proof of their practical utility in the extraordinary freedom from plague and other diseases as they had been told by Mr. Murzban that afternoon. If before an audience constituted as that was he was to express his estimate of Zoroastrian charity, he feared there might be imputed to him fulsome flattery, but at any rate he might say it without the risk of that imputation that those buildings which they saw around them there were a great index of the recognition by the Parsee community of the principle that social amelioration should come from the concessions of the rich and not from the scrapings of the poor. It must appear extraordinary to any one who casts his eye around Bombay to see the amount of work that had been done by Parsee charity for the advancement of the poor and the suffering in that great city. He believed from the perusal of the earlier reports placed in his hands that Mr. Murzban's scheme was not originally limited to the Parsee community, but that he was naturally deterred by the magnitude of the understanding when he came to consider how far it would be possible to put into practical shape the scheme which embraced all classes. But though other communities might not be entitled to participate in the advantages of that fund they owed a decided debt of gratitude to the originator of that scheme because it had been thus made apparent to the philanthropists of other communities—and he rejoiced that philanthropy was not the monopoly of one community—it had been demonstrated to the other communities that they had in that direction within their power to do an untold good to the poorer members of the various castes and sections. The charity which found an illustration in that institution ran in a somewhat different groove to that to which they were accustomed in India, for the destitute mendicants and professional beggars had at all times met with support and sometimes with great sympathy. As far as he was aware this was a unique institution in which there had been what he might call a reasonable and sagacious attempt to help not the drones but the busy workers in the social lives. The chairman then referred to the progress made by the pupils and spoke in eulogistic terms of the gratuitous services rendered by Mr. Phiroze R. Batliwala who looked after the training in music of not only the children belonging to that School but also of the poor helpless children belonging to the School for the Blind, which had just been started. He also heartily congratulated Miss Nawazbai Patel, the head mistress, and the other scholastic staff of the school, on the great success which had attended their efforts. (Loud applause.)

On the motion of Mr. J. J. Mody a vote of thanks was passed to Sir Lawrence Jenkins for presiding on that occasion and Lady Jenkins for distributing the prizes.

The proceedings then terminated.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 26.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabji.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

424-02—Tyabji D and Co—Rijibai widow vs Meghji Lukhmidas—Edgelow G and W. Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

668-02—Kanga and P—Maganlal Vijbhukhandas vs Sittaram Nuthumal—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard for postponement.

46-03—Crawford B and Co—Peter Harowers vs Earnest Glal yen Dimden—Nanu and H.

51-03—Payne G S and M—Miya Shaheb Abdool vs Aga Sayed Mahomed Siraji and Co.

Long Causes.

21-02—Tayabji D and Co—Morarji Mohanjee vs Dhurmsey Shunkerji and others—Little and Co.

425-02—Thakordas and Co—Hamraj Purmanand vs Jaffer Rummooll—Little and Co.

431-02—Smitham B and N—Greaves Cotton and Co vs Dorabsha Roostamji Shroff—Ardeshir H D and Co.

98-00—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Koraji Jivraj and another—Mansooklal D and J.

389-00—Mantri and B—Bhavanishanker Wasoodeo Pattuk vs Satyabhambai widow—Captain and V, for postponement.

31-02—Nanoo and H—Hiptoola Esoofally and another vs Abdool Keyun Kheroola (for postponement).

115-02—Crawford B and Co—N C Macleod vs Lakhmsey Napoo and others—Malvi H and M.

242-01—Pestonji N and K—Ali Mahomed Fazoolbhoy vs Nagji Motichund and others—Crawford B and Co.

463-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Karsandas Mathooradas and others vs Chutoorbhooj Khimji—Sorabji and J.

525-02—F P Pavri—Mahomed Hoosum Bin Shaik Ahamed Makba vs Mahomed Ismail Makba and others.

74-02—Thakordas and Co—The Indian Manufacturing Co Ld vs Lalji Veerji—Cheetnis and M.

270-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Harichand Soonderlal vs Goswami Shri Narsinglalji Maharaj—Mansookhlal J and H.

40-02—Tayabjee D and Co—Tarachand Lookmandas and another vs Jamnadas Hurdayal and others—Payne G S and M.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

83-01—In person—Rustomji Cowasji vs Sadanand Trimbuck Bhandari.

118-01—Craigie L and O—Gordhundas Khatao vs Cumbhum pand Akian Daya.

574-01—Payne G S and M—Alexander Ferie and Sons vs Mia Saheb Abdoolally Mia Sahed Shurufally.

4-02—Framjee and D—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Essa Jacob.

Contested Chamber Matters.

Petition for dismissal.

Nanu and H—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of VI of 1892 and of the Lord Reay Manufacturing Company, Ld.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

50-01—Edgelow G and W—Fakirchand Premchand vs Maneckbai widow—Tyabjee D and Co. Part heard.

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

39-00—Nanu and H—Oomar Hassan vs Vali Mahomed and others—Crawford B and Co.

Long Causes.

388-02—Payne G Sq M Abdoola Yoodab Abbu 2 ors us Bey Mahomed Hajee Ahmed Rehmam Little and Co.

794-01—Tayabjee D and Co Waghjee Baher and another vs Rai Luxmibai widow and anothers Muljee B B P G and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

4-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdool R H Ahmed vs Moosa Hajiji Joosab Noorani and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

5-03—Tayabjee D and Co—Moosa H Joosab Noorani and others vs Haji Abdool R H Ahmed—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Long Causes.

547-01—In person—Hari Ramchander Bahatewadher and others vs Narayan Ramchander P and others—Bhaishanker K and G.

837-00—Shamrao and M—Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Ruttonjee Goostadji Cooper—Sorabjee and J.

813-01—Bicknell M and M—Jamnadas Morarjee and others vs The Sun Mills Ld—Malvi H and M.

273-02—Pestonjee R and K—Rahimtoola Valloo Mahomed vs Luxman Ballajee—K B Mehta.

490-00—Shamrao and M—Gungadhar Jaganath Shiroodiker vs The Bombay Banking Co—Dikshit and D. Malvi H and M, Payne G S and M.

Before the Hon Mr Justice Batty.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Cause.

57-01—Crawford B and Co—Sooltanali Alibhoy vs Cowasji Dunjibhoy Dhunbhoora and others—Wadia and G. Part heard.

89-02—Tayabji and Co—Fatmabai widow vs Salley M Jaffer T Topan and others—Little and Co. Thakordas and Co and D D Romer.

265-02—Payne G S and M—Roychand Sookaji and another vs Nema Hukma and others—Unwalla and P.

376-02—Thakordas and Co—Roostam Khershedji Cama and others vs Dayal Gopal and another—Wadia and G (for postponement).

451-02—Payne G S and M—Lalashanker Nemji and another vs Jewanlal Damji and others—Mulla and M (for postponement).

461-02—Captain and V—Moulvi Abdool Cadir vs Jitayker Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Jitayker and other—Crawford B and Co, Moolji B and B and Edglow G and W (for postponement).

492-02—In person—Nathu Toolsidas vs Rehimtoola Haji—Bicknell M and M.

523-02—Moolijee B and B—Luxmidas Waghji and another vs Shamji Liladhar and others—Bhaishankar K and G.

544-02—Jamanadji and B—Matoobhoy Pannachand and another vs Ranchordas Vandravandas—Edgelow G and W.

408-02—M R Chotia—Sama Lukhmanjee and Co vs Runchordas Vandravandas—Edgelow G and W

THE FAR EAST.

THE CANTON TROUBLE.

HONGKONG "REBELS" RELEASED.

The "Hongkong Telegraph," under date January 31st, states:—With the arrival of steamers from Canton come details of the state of affairs in the Southern capital. Writing from that city our correspondent states: "The uneasiness which had been increasing for several days apparently reached its height on Wednesday night. The capture of six men on Fa Ti, and the finding of guns and ammunition, and bales of uniforms instead of relieving the situation and quieting the minds of the officials and the people, seemed to make things worse. The prisoners were marched through the streets followed by coolie carrying the boxes containing the captured arms and ammunition. Soon the report spread that a number of reformers had been caught. This convinced many that an attempt on the city would be made, and that the capture would only hasten matters. The city gates were closed at five o'clock. The streets were filled with soldiers carrying revolvers and muskets in their hands. It was evident to all that something very unusual and of a serious nature was feared. The consuls were informed and marines from the gunboats paraded Shamien all night. The fires on the boats were kept burning ready for a move at any time. The night passed off quietly. The usual blowing of whistles and the roaring of firecrackers took place about midnight. The official worship did not take place. A trip through the city shortly after daybreak revealed an unusual state of affairs. Before all the yamens, great and small, there was a guard of soldiers fully armed. It was a cold morning and these soldiers were so wrapped with clothes that it seemed impossible for them to move, and a few active rebels would have had little difficulty in disposing of most of them. The Viceroy, however, had a strong guard of very active looking braves. But although the first day and night have passed off quietly, the situation is still considered to be one of uncertainty. The discovery of one house with arms and the capture of six men is not the end of the matter by any means, so some well informed ones say. It is reported, on very good authority, that there are many more houses in Canton and the immediate neighbourhood where large quantities of supplies are stored, and that the capture of one lot will but hasten the final move. However, I repeat what I have already said. The officials are so much on the alert that any attempt at the present time is almost doomed to failure. Several families, on the advice of Hongkong friends, have left the city. Letters have also been received from Hongkong urging all Christians to leave the city before the 9th of the month." Further information regarding the trouble shows that immediately the projected movement was made known in Hongkong the British Consul at Canton at once informed the Customs and other authorities in the City. Strict search was made of all boats arriving, and no ship was permitted to discharge cargo except under European supervision. It was generally known that arms, ammunition and provisions were expected to arrive at the port, but despite the diligent search nothing of an incriminating nature was discovered. On the eve of China New Year the native officials ordered all their gunboats to patrol the river, and every launch arriving from Honkong had to be searched. Acting upon information received from two informers, who left Hongkong on Tuesday, in a launch specially chartered, Capt. Yang, in charge of all the Chinese guards of the Shamien, visited two houses on Fati and discovered a small quantity of arms, and a large collection of uniforms, sandals, provisions and general requisites for an army. These were promptly seized, and a quantity of the goods, were placed aboard two large passenger boats and towed to the shores of the Shamien and anchored close to a native guard boat. It afterwards transpired that during the night, Capt. Yang captured six men connected with the house in which the seizure was made, and two others, found in a small boat containing a number of uniforms, were also placed under arrest. As we have already reported the uniforms are known to have been made in Hongkong. They resemble an ordinary Chinese jacket with the exception of their being of a very fiery nature a glaring red with a black border and white 'eye' in the centre, inscribed with Chinese characters. The sandals are similar to those worn by coolies, while the provisions, which bear evidence of having been packed in Hongkong, are neatly enclosed in wooden boxes about two feet square, evidently made from packing cases consigned to Hongkong firms. During the day gunboats began to arrive and with the approach of evening, the British ships Britomart, Sandpiper and Moorhen, the United States monitor, Monterey, the French Valanche and the small German gunboat, Shamien, designed for the navigation of creeks, were seen patrolling the river. Shortly after dusk marines were sent ashore for the purpose of patrolling the foreign concession. The native guards on the British and French bridges across the canal dividing the native City from Shamien were doubled, and every precaution taken to ensure the safety of foreigners. The work of guarding the little island was done so quietly and expeditously that only those in touch with the position of affairs were cognizant of the action taken. But the night passed quietly, and China New Year's Day was ushered in dismally and damp. All crafts from down river were searched, and, in some cases while proceeding from Hongkong to Canton, were boarded by Chinese soldiers on four occasions. Nothing was discovered which warranted seizures being effected.

A Canton correspondent writing on February 3rd, says, that at one place, the goods seized comprised, a red satin coat, a large yellow flag and ten black ones, all bearing a large white cross in the middle and characters meaning, literally, "deputed from Heaven to save the people." 2,100 uniforms, 2,100 pairs of trousers over a thousand blankets, 1,600 pairs of sandals, and upwards of 850 boxes of biscuits, which I understand weigh over 100 catties each 18 chests of tea weighing 100 catties each, 75 cases of corned beef a few revolvers, two parcels of red cloth, 110 pairs of scissors to be used for the purpose of cutting off the queues of those joining in the movement, over 2,000 peaked caps, nine canvas tents, 75 knives, upwards of 1,000 canvas cartridge belts nine axes, over 30 bugles three piculs of common salt, two jars of salt petre each weighing 100 catties and two lanterns. A number of letters was also found, and from these it was ascertained that the goods seized as well as others which have been discovered, were imported within the past ten days. It was also learned from the letters that at the outset of the rebellion the Naval College at Whampoa was to be burned.

The Chinese taken into custody at Hongkong as being implicated in the reported plot to capture Canton, have been released owing to want of sufficient evidence.

For the present all we feel entitled to say, by way of comment observes the "China Mail" is that the liberation of the persons charged on the first information supplied to the authorities need not necessarily be regarded as the "finale" of the Canton New Year's story.

The "N.-C. Daily News" of the 2nd inst., says:—With reference to the projected rebellion in Canton to be preceded by a general massacre of the provincial and local authorities of that city it will be, perhaps, remembered by our readers that a similar thing was to have been attempted on Chinese New Year's Day in 1900, when the late Li Hung-chang was Viceroy. News received here from Southern Mandarin sources states that several regiments of the Canton territorial army which had been corrupted by the Triads were to have formed the guards of the high officials. But the regiments in question were late in coming up to the yamens of the various high provincial authorities, and when they did appear on the spot, at last they found the various places strongly guarded by their enemies, the Tartar troops, and certain Hunan battalions who were not in the plot.

THE SAMSHUI PIRACY AFFAIR.

Writing from Canton on the 3rd instant, a correspondent says:—The two pirates who tried to escape by jumping overboard after firing at Mr. Morrison on board the steamer "On Fat" have been found drowned on the opposite bank of the river. One had a bullet wound through the head, and the other was entangled in his long coat. This man's clothing was badly torn as if he had made an effort to get rid of them to prevent his complete submersion. All the other pirates have been sent through to Canton in batches of two and three at a time in Chinese gunboats, as the Magistate was afraid a rescue might be attempted. There was a reward of dol. 1,800 offered for the arrest of the three leaders. These were the wounded pirates and the two who have just been found drowned. From the information obtained from the pirates, the officials hope to seize a quantity of arms, &c., as they have found out where these are stored.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LATE RAO SAHEB D. P. KHAKHAR.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL.

At the instance of the friends and admirers of the late Rao Saheb Dalpatram Pranjivan Khakhar, J.P., a meeting was held at the Madhav Baug on Monday evening. Amongst those present were Sir Hurkissondass Narotumdas, Shet Tribhovandas Varjivandas, J.P., Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya, J. P., Messrs Ballaji Pandurang, J.P., Poput Prabhuram, J.P., L.M.&S., Shet Manordas Tribhovandas, Messrs Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, A. H. Chinoy, Vasanjee Monjee Lakhmidas Bhimjee, J.P., Rao Bahadur Dhondirao Hanmantrao, Ratiram D. Dave, B. A., Ishwarlal Damodardas Munim, B.A., LL.B., &c., &c.

Shet Tribhovandas Varjivandas was voted to the chair, and in the course of his opening speech said: The late Rao Saheb Dalpatram Pranjivan Khakhar had developed a taste of learning and habits of study from his early years. Besides Gujarati, English, and Sanskrit he was well versed in Portuguese, and it is no exaggeration to say that he remained a devotee of learning all his life. During the time the late Rao Saheb served in Kathiwar and Cutch he introduced reforms in the Educational Department and placed on an improved footing the standard of Vernacular education. The merits of his efforts at reform were duly recognized by the people of Cutch and Kathiawar who still hold his name in recollection as the pioneer of education. He also took a great deal of interest in the Ancient Remains of Cutch—a fact which the Government of Bombay duly recognised by appointing him to prepare a report on the Archæological Remains of Cutch. That within five weeks of receiving orders from Government the late Rao Saheb should have prepared and submitted the voluminous report on the subject speaks volumes as to his methodical work, energy, and despatch. Government found the Report very interesting, and published the same as a selection from the records of the Government of Bombay, Resolutions eulogising the Report were published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and in recognition of his services the Governor-General in Council presented him with a Sanad conferring upon him the personal distinction of "Rao Saheb." After his retirement he resided in Bombay, and Government appointed him a Justice of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay. As a Gujarati author the late Rao Saheb rendered special services to the Gujarati community. Several books and articles which he wrote and published under the auspices of the Budhivardhak Sabha are still held in high esteem. The immortal play of Shakuntala in Gujarati and the Geography of Cutch and other works of his are well-known to all of us. He has also left a posthumus work "The Life of Shet Sunderji Sivji," the first Native Agent of the British Government in the early part of the 19th century.

It was proposed by Mr. F. B. Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Tansukhram Mansukhram Tripathi, B. A., and resolved that "This meeting symphathises in the death of Rao Saheb Dalpatram Pranjivan Khakhar, J. P., and resolves that a letter of condolence be sent by the chairman to his son, Mr. Magonlal, and the family of the deceased.

Dr. Poput Prabhuram, J.P., then proposed: "That the public services of the late Rao Saheb Dalpatram Pranjivan Khakhar, J P, especially in the cause of education in Bombay, Kathiawar, and Cutch, deserve public recognition, and that, therefore, a fund be raised to perpetuate his memory. Dr. Poput observed that the late Rao Saheb's services in the cause of education especially and in public life generally had laid the whole Gujarati community under a deep debt of gratitude by his authorship of many well known works.

Mr. Ratiram D. Dave, in seconding the resolution said that the teacher and school master was universally regarded as a benefactor of his race. As the President observed many of the late Rao Saheb's pupils in Bombay while he was Head Master of the G. T. School remember with feelings of grateful recollection the days they sat at the Rao Saheb's feet as his pupils. After his long service in Bombay the late Rao Saheb was appointed to high educational duty in Kathiawar and Cutch. It was one thing to work as a Head Master of a school in Bombay and quite another to be the tutor and governor of Chiefs of Native States. But such was the duty assigned to the late Rao Saheb when he was appointed tutor to personages no less distinguished than H. H. the present Rao of Cutch and the late Thakor Saheb of Rajkot. The Chiefs of Native States on attaining majority are entrusted with the very difficult task of directing the destinies of their subjects including powers of life and death, and it was left to the late Rao Saheb by the British Government to train his two Cutchi and Kathiawari Chiefs. Of the many public and private virtues of the late Rao Saheb whether on the Board of the G. T. Committee or on the Plague Committee, or of numerous charitable institutions, the late Rao Saheb, in spite of failing health, served always in the path of rectitude, helping the needy, befriending the honest and painstaking students with a stern conviction of purpose and honest sincerity of manner.

Mr. Ishwarlal D. Munim, B. A., LL.B., in supporting the motion, said: Enough had been said about the claims of the late Rao Saheb on the remembrance and gratitude of the public of Cutch and Kathiawar, but as there had been some misgivings in some influential quarters as to whether he deserved a memorial in Bombay, it might be said that it was Bombay, and Bombay alone, which practically received the benefit of his experience and labour in the educational and political field of Cutch and Kathiawar. He was so unassuming and took so much pains to keep himself in the background that it was a pity he was not so universally known in Bombay as he deserved to be. Whether as supporter of the Indian Social Conference, as a member of the Plague Committee, or as Director of Public Companies his foremost desire was to establish better relations between the rulers and the ruled. He had laid his royal pupils in Cutch and Rajkot under a deep debt of gratitude by not simply filling them with instruction in words but by making them fit for the responsible post of ruling Chiefs.

The resolution was adopted and a committee of representative and influential members of the various communities in Bombay was appointed, with power to add to their number, to consider what steps should be taken to carry out the object of the resolution, to collect funds, and to determine the nature of the memorial. Messrs Mahomedbhoy Curimbhoy Ebrahim, Manordas Tribhovandas, Lakhamsi Napoo, and Dr. Poput Praburam were appointed secretaries and treasurers of the fund. Some verses in Sanskrit and Gujarati composed for the occasion, and alluding to the life and work of the deceased, were then sung by Shastris Pranshankar, Natbabhai, Dikshit, and Kripashankar, before the audience, and the proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the proprietors of the Madhav Baug and to the Chairman for presiding.

THE CEYLON COMMAND.

SIR HECTOR MACDONALD'S SUDDEN DEPARTURE.

The "Times of Ceylon" of the 19th inst., states:—Our representative in Nuwara Eliya, writing last evening at 7-30, says:—"On War Office telegram received last night Sir Hector MacDonald left for Colombo this morning and sails for England by 'Ophir.'

The General arrived in Colombo from Nuwara Eliya last evening; but it was not until officers in Colombo reached head-quarters this morning that they were made acquainted with the surprising fact that Sir Hector was leaving the island, presumably for good, twelve hours later. The cause of the War Office telegram being unknown there was much speculation in consequence, some supposing "Fighting Mac" is being given the Somaliland job and others that the move is simply a continuation of the previous quick changes since Sir Hector received a general's command. It is common knowledge that he has been full of projects for the disposal of existing military buildings and the erection of new ones on sites to be purchased, in Colombo, Kandy and Nuwara Eliya, and if he has sent home half the ideas he has had on these subjects he must have worried the War Office considerably. All this, however, seems inadequate, in explanation of so sudden a departure on leave, and it is hoped that Somaliland is his destination, although Sir Hector is not going there direct, and if that was his destination there would be no obvious reason for his keeping his movements as secret. He himself thinks his return to Ceylon unlikely, and his own version of his abrupt move is "urgent private affairs."

Brigadier-General (temporarily Major-General) Sir Hector Archibald MacDonald, K. C. B., D. S. O., A. D. C., assumed command in Ceylon on the 25th March last year, so that he has not been here for eleven months. During that time he has interested himself in a variety of ways in the life and institutions of the Colony, and has been patron of numerous organizations and entertainments, European and Ceylonese.

Nothing has yet transpired as to who will succeed to the permanent command of the troops in Ceylon, but Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, C. R. E., who is the senior Garrison officer and has had temporary command several times before, has taken over the duties. He had arranged to sail at the end of March on four months' leave and had prepared an itinerary embracing Japan, Siberia, and the northern part of Europe. Unless Sir Hector's successor is despatched without delay these plans will be upset.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Where lawyers go to:—A good story told not long ago by an eminent K. C. at a gathering of legal wits. It may be of the chestnut variety, as I am innocent of legal lore. He dreamed that a dispute arose in Paradise, and both sides though they would take counsel's opinion. But they searched the celestial realm in vain for an eminent legal authority, and eventually had to send below for advocates.

A happy reply was made by a wit to Professor Martin. B. Anderson. One morning he read in the class room a sparkling essay, and the Professor knowing or suspecting it to have been cribbed from some public print, asked, as the reader sat down. "Is that essay original Mr. Jones?" "Why, yes, sir," said Jones, with imperturbable coolness "I suppose it is. It had 'original' over it in the newspaper I took it from.

A Dandy, with a cigar in his mouth entered a menagerie, when the proprietor requested him to take the weed from his mouth, lest he should learn the other monkeys bad habits.

A witty rogue, who appeared before a Parisian tribunal for a drunken riot one day last month assured the bench that he was not a drunkard, but in his childhood he had been bitten by a mad dog, and had ever since had a horror of water.

"Cham," the French caricaturist, had very long legs. One day he went into a tailor's shop, chose some cloth, and agreed to the price of 45 francs for a pair of trousers. The tailor took his measure, and went lower and lower, while his astonishment went higher and higher. At last he stopped a little below the knee, and threw his measure over his shoulder. "Well," said, Cham, "are you going to stop there?" "Monsieur, for 45 francs, I cannot go lower" answered the tailor.

At the theatre one evening, behind the scenes, Suett observed a performer put something under his cloak and asked him what he had got there? "Oh, only my dagger," answered the player. Suett, however, discovered a small bottle there, and having ascertained that it contained his favourite beverage, drank the contents and returned him the bottle saying, "Here's the sheath, take it."

Pope Leo XIII. will celebrate no fewer than four jubilees during the present year: (1) his "Iron Jubilee" as a priest—he was ordained seventy years ago: (2) his "Diamond Jubilee" as a bishop—he was consecrated sixty years ago; (3) his "Golden Jubilee" as a cardinal—he was appointed fifty years ago; (4) his "Silver Jubilee" as Pope—he was elected twenty-five years ago. This is a coincidence hitherto unprecedented in the annals of the Bishopric of Rome.

The death of Bishop Abraham in his eighty-ninth year, removes not only one of the most famous of Etonians, but Bishop Selwyn's right-hand man in New Zealand as a master at John's College, Auckland as Archdeacon of Waitemata, and as first Bishop of Wellington. During the time of the Maori war he was the great friend of the natives and presented to the Governor a protest against the purchase by the Government of the Waitara block claiming for the natives the right as British subjects to be heard before the Supreme Court. He had been a bishop forty-five years—four years longer than Bishop Ellicott.

The Lady Mayoress, who held her first reception at the Mansion House the other day has certain privileges. She can appoint maids of honour and a trainbearer, and she has her own private State carriage and four. At the Lord Mayor's procession, if she comes direct from her country residence a guard of honour is sent to meet her and too escort her to join in the pageant. It is an interesting fact that the Lady Mayoress of York can retain the prefix of Lady before her surname for the remainder of her life. The following rhyme is quoted as an authority for this ancient right:—

The Mayor is a Lord for a year and a day,
But his wife is a Lady for ever and aye.

Few prizes in American politics are more eagerly fought for than the Speakership of the House of Representatives—a post, according to "Munsey's Magazine," but little inferior in personal and political importance to the Presidency itself. Struggles for the succession to this office have been, as a rule, intense and long continued. The present Speaker, David B. Henderson, is to retire on March 4, and the gavel is to pass to other hands on the assembling of a new Congress next December.

A delightful anecdote is, according to the Dublin "Freeman's Journal," told of the late Sir George Gabriel Stokes for whose authenticity an eminent authority in Trinity College, Dublin, vouches. Sir George Stokes married a daughter of Thomas Romney Robinson, the celebrated Astronomer Royal of Armagh Observatory. Sir George met Dr. Robinson and his daughter at Birr, whither Dr Robinson's, astronomical studies had brought him for the purpose of using Lord Ross's gigantic telescope and Sir George proposed to his future wife actually in the tube of the telescope?

The Scottish railways have come to an important agreement whereby the engine headlights will now be uniform. In the past these lights were placed at different parts of the locomotive, each system having its own method and particular spot but now that traffic is so largely interchanged it was found that a uniform code was imperative. The green lights on goods trains have been entirely done away with and are confined solely to signals. The new method came into vogue this other day.

The "Lancet" is down on the proposed system of "quick lunches" by which the busy man may have a substantial midday meal served expeditiously the partaking of which shall occupy but a few minutes: We do not hesitate (it says) to ask that all our readers will impress upon their patients that the adoption of this proposal would be a wicked physiological step. The repair of the body is not a process to be trifled with in this way eating should not be done in a hurry. The demands of business may be pressing but the demands of the body are in reality more serious. Just as by stoking a steam-engine to cramming point the fuel burns badly and the intensity of the fire is lowered so by bolting his food the vital processes within a man's body are hindered rather than helped. Necessarily food eaten rapidly escapes in a great measure the preparatory processes of digestion and sooner or later (adds the 'Lancet') a breakdown in the maltreated human machine supervenes,

Madame Holmes, the musician who died the other day, was a Spiritualist who firmly believed herself to have received communications from Borderland. Her faith was established at a seance at which the medium evoked the departed spirit of Ambroise Thomas. His message to her was that he was the composer of a frivolous piece entitled Perruquier de la Regence. Madame Holmes had never heard of such a composition, but she said that she would believe in Spiritualism if the statement turned out to be correct. Careful inquiry elicited the fact that the deceased composer had put forth such a piece, long since forgotten, in his twentieth year. From that time forward therefore Madame Holmes became an avowed Spiritualist.

Easter beurre pears from California have recently been sold in London as high as 21s. a case. They are the finest dessert pears now on the markets. The Cape peaches are very good this season, though small. They are appreciated by the trade and realise from 10s. to 20s. a box. Packages containing from thirty to eighty plums make from 4s. to 8s. each. With English, foreign, and Colonial supplies the plum trade is now carried on without a break from May until January—that is, for a period of nine whole months in the year. We do not think that such an extension of the fresh plum season has ever been secured before. Still, the English grower of new fruits is well to the fore, and alongside of Californian plums and Cape peaches we have forced new strawberries, which are making from 8s. to 12s. a pound. It looks as if this season forced strawberries will be more plentiful than ever.

The mulberry tree planted by Shakespeare at Stratford, of which the tree that provided the walking-stick presented to Sir Henry Irving at Northampton is said to be an offshoot, had a melancholy end being wantonly cut down in 1758 by a certain Rev. F Gastrell. Dante Rossetti wrote a terrific denunciation of this miserable cleric in the "Academy" for February 15, 1871, characterising him as "the supreme un-hung," a "dear drudge to whom no length of ears sufficed to catch the music of the spheres," a "vile thief" of unsuffocated breath," and a "carrion soul," among other pleasant descriptions The Northamptonshire tree was planted by Garrick in 1778. Many relics of its parent were long preserved and treated with almost superstitious reverence. Gastrell's action seems inexplicable on any other supposition than that he was a Baconian.

The Rev. A. N. Cooper, vicar of Filey, Yorks, has rightly earned the title of The Walking Parson by his wonderful pedestrian feats In 1886, we gather from the Sunday Strand, he walked to London, a distance of 200 miles A year later he walked to Rome, a journey of 743 miles, and in the three succeeding years he walked respectively across Ireland, from Hamburg to Paris, 487 miles, and from Filey to Bada-Pesth, a distance of 610 miles. Other long walks have been across Belgium, through Spain and to Venice, Mr. Cooper travels at an average rate of thirty miles a day, and this pace he can keep up for weeks.

PURELY PERSONAL.

The remarks which I made in an article a couple of weeks ago with regard to Monte Carlo, says "M. A. P." have excited a certain amount of attention on the Continent, and the news-cutting agencies have sent me several newspaper comments made upon them. All agree with me in my analysis of the chances of the player—in which, it will be remembered, following the lead of Sir Hiram Maxim, I pointed out that the probabilities of loss for the player were immensely in the predominance. I have been reading a good many things about Monte Carlo since and they confirm the bad impression the place has always made on me.

One must always remember that a gambling hell on a large scale like this attracts to it all the scoundrelism of Europe. The authorities, I am bound to say, recognise this, and do their best to save the lives and the fortunes of those who come there. For instance, there are at the doors of the gambling rooms detectives from the chief countries of Europe to prevent the entrance of thieves who are known to the police. I remember spending a very interesting evening with an ex-inspector from London who was put on to keep English thieves off the premises.

But in spite of these precautions robberies occur. The whole quarter which is frequentad by the foreigners who play is a tiny little bit of ground, comparatively speaking; all the hotels are, so to speak, huddled together in a lump, with the gambling rooms as the background of them all. And yet in this little space, if there be a spot where there is a clump of bushes, it is possible that a thief may be larking behind, and, springing out on you, may rush off with your purse. It used to be the belief at Monte Carlo that the detectives of the company were scattered so far and wide that there was scarcely an inch of ground which they did not protect; but I fear this is proving to be a flattering illusion, like so many other things at Monte Carlo.

For instance, I find the following words in a letter from Mrs. G. W. Steevens, the widow of the famous war correspondent, in the "Daily Express" of last week: During the past fortnight I have had my pocket-book, containing £100, snatched from my hand in one of the most public and respectable streets of the town. This was at five o'clock in the afternoon, while I was on my way to pay some accounts.

One of the curiosities of the place is what I may call its beastly respectability—or rather, pretence of respectability. In all the gambling rooms in the casinos of France you are allowed a considerable degree of latitude; for instance, you may smoke, and you may appear in any dress you like, But in the rooms at Monte Carlo you are not allowed to enter the room with even a half-finished cigarette, and evening dress is almost "de rigueur." The paragraph which follows will also give an amusing instance of how far they carry this principle of seeming to be respectable.

"The fact," writes Mr. Max Hecht, "that M. Camille Pelletan, the French Marine Minister, was refused admission to the Casino last week reminds me that last year, when I stayed at that Emporium of the Golden Fleece, I walked over to the Casino on a muddy day with my trousers turned up. The doorkeeper refused to let me enter till I had turned them down! I was all the more surprised, as I thought they only took an interest in my trousers pockets.

"Some years ago, when trying to enter the Spa Casino, called the 'Cercle'—'Cercle Vicieux,' I suppose—a gentleman with a white choker at the door stopped me, asking: 'have you any references' I promptly replied, 'No; have you?' I had my card, but soon after they had my money!"

Mr. Scott Mantagu knows more of the autocar than of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," yet he has just made an excellent joke in his journal. The Car, which recalls Oliver Wendell Holmes's famous explanation of the anomalies arising in conversation between any two people. I have not the "Breakfast Table" series by me, so I must give the Boston-made joke from memory. "When Thomas and John are talking together," says Wendell Holmes in effect, "there are really six people in conversation. There is Thomas as he thinks himself to be; there is Thomas as John imagines him; and there is the real Thomas known only to his Maker. Similarly, there are three Johns. So, when the whole half-dozen of them fall to talking together, inconsistencies are bound to arise." Here is the "Motorcrat's" up-to-date adaptation of the "Autocrat's statistics:

THE SPEED PUZZLE.

	Miles.
Private opinion of mechanic in charge.........	12
His opinion when talking to his friends.........	20
His opinion when is court.........................	8
Policeman's private opinion......................	14
Policeman's opinion in court......................	28
Farmer's opinion when his poney was frightened..	50
Maker's guaranteed speed.........................	16
Actual speed..	10

Mr. Montagu leaves the joke there, but the Monte Carlo articles have given me a mathematical turn lately, and I venture to carry it a step further, and, at the same time, to formulate a safe rule for puzzled justices of the peace in the shires. Accepting the figures as those of an acknowledged expert, I would counsel bewildered J. P.'s to add all the estimates together, strike an average, and divide by two. This will give the real speed at which the incriminated motorite was travelling, within a quarter of a mile an hour. Let them take pencil and paper and try this on Mr. Scott Montagu's figures for themselves.

I went to the opening of the Automobile Show in the Crystal Palace. It is truly a wonderful exhibition, the finest and largest the world has yet seen—finer and larger even than the great show at Paris last year. You have an opportunity of seeing there almost every machine now made—the large, the small, the electric, the petrol, the steam machine, the very dear machine, the very cheap machine. I am not in a position to decide between so many competitors, and even if I had a strong opinion I don't think I would express it; but I recommend all my readers to take a run on to the Palace and have a look at this wonderful collections.

Our grandfathers used to find homour in Comb's couplets discribing how Dr. Syntax read a book on horseback. I wondered what they would say to an Archbishop of Canterbury who played chess with a companion while riding along a sunscorched Indian road? Yet it is said that Dr. Randall Davidson often did this when he was staying in India with a friend who was superintending the laying of a new railway line. He rode many miles daily with his host on tours of inspection. Both were keen and skilful chess-players, and during their rides they constantly played chess, when conversation flagged, without either board or men. They made their moves verbally, and never once disputed or forgot a point, or contested the winning of a game.

A correspondent made an inquiry this week about a house motto, which has been dealt with by "A Society Butterfly" in her "Mail Bag" column. This tempts me to quote from my "Westminster Gazette" a really delicious story of a Scottish old gentleman of pronounced religious views, who wished to have cut over the door of his new house the text, "My house shall be called a House of Prayer." He left the workmen to carry out his wishes during his absence, and on his return his horror was great to find the quotation completed. "But ye have made it a den of thieves." "We had a wee thing mair room, ye see, so we just pit in the end o'the verse," was the explanation given by the Bible loving Scot.

How hard it is to realise the flight of time in journalism. "One day is all their life" was the sentence spoken of the Benedictines by some mediæval epigrammatist. Although it is the machine-room and not the scriptorium that maps out his rule of life for the modern "copyist" the result is the same. Though it is sheet upon sheet sintead of line upon line, only at rare moments dose one have any more real sense of the growth of the work at hand than a coral insect in the Pacific. I was asked point-blank the other day when it was that poor August Hare's autobiography appeared in "M. A. P." My memory seemed to place its appearance at about eight months back. A glance at the file showed me, with something of a shock, that it came out pretty well two years since. Perhaps in a birthday number I might call attention to this as showing how "from age to age we ripe and ripe." But poor Hare's chapter of autobiography, the saddest I have ever printed, begets a mood more in consonance with the next line that Shakespeare puts in Jaques's mouth.

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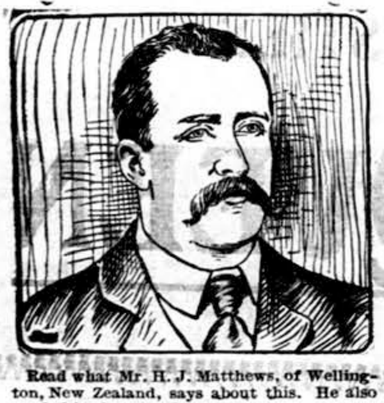

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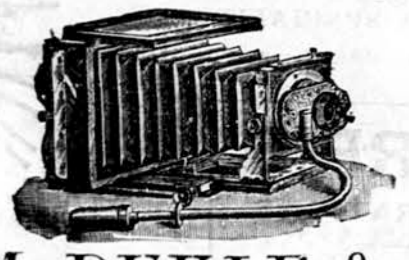

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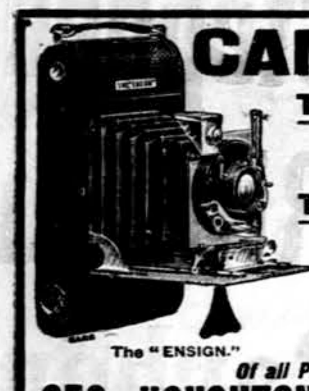

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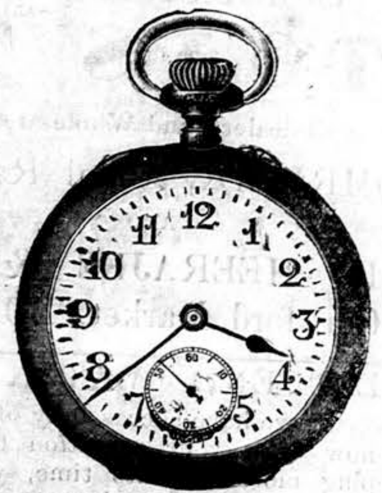

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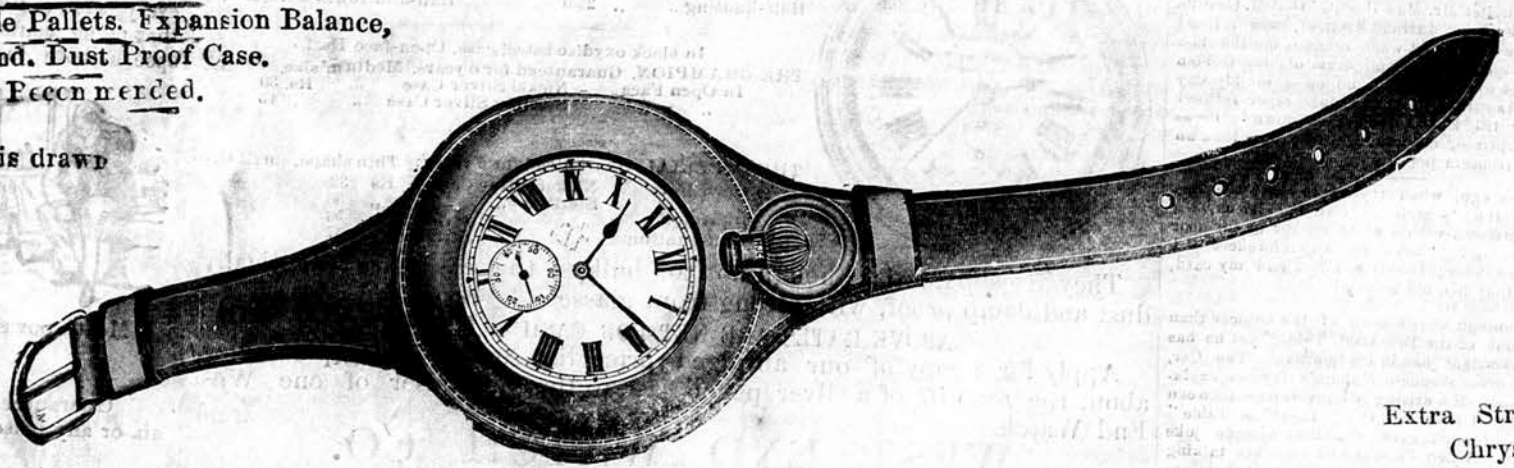

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